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FIVE CENTS A COPY

OLD STYLE JAPANESE HOUSES GO

Especially in Tokyo Is the Occidental Type of Dwelling Seen

EARTHQUAKE GAVE IMPETUS TO MOVE

Native Abode With Floor That Lifts Out and Walls That Slide Disappearing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Although statistics are not available, the number of "foreign" houses, or houses built in the European and American style, as contrasted to the native Japanese, in Tokyo, is increasing at an extremely rapid pace. Fortunately the quality of these houses, both as to architecture and interior convenience, is showing a corresponding improvement.

The Japanese house is a very simple affair, and affords one of the strongest links in the theory that the dominant strain of the Japanese is Malay-Polynesian because of its striking similiarities to the houses found in the Malay archipelago, in the Dutch East Indies and in most of the islands of the south Pacific. It is a house which is not adapted to the more rigorous climate of Japan, and so it is reasoned that it must be a survival from a prehistoric migration from the South Seas to these more northern islands.

Unlike many primitive dwellings, it is structurally built. Uprights and crossbeams support the roof, the walls being merely filled in, the same type of construction used in the modern skyscraper of the cities of the United States. The roof is usually of thatch or baked tiles, although the use of thatch in the cities has been forbidden for many years because of fire hazards. The roof is the only really heavy and substantial part of the building.

Since the earthquake of 1923 the tendency in Tokyo and other parts of Japan has been away from the tiled roof, and in the direction of galvanized iron or some form of modern prepared roofing because of its lightness, the heavy tiles skidding from roofs during the earthquake having done great damage.

The uprights and crossbeams are seldom nailed, being dovetailed together. In more ancient times they were tied by fibers, and this custom still prevails to a minor extent. The entire framework is made by carpenters before a post is set in place, and then is rapidly erected.

The walls are either of very thin wood or of thick plaster, save where are no walls proper, which is the case in half or more than half of them. Instead of walls are to be found sliding screens fitted into grooves and

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Abuse of Rail Pass Causes Resignation of British M. P.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 7—Proof of the high ethical standards of British public life was again shown yesterday, when T. I. Mardy Jones, who was until Wednesday Labor Member of Parliament from Pontypridd, resigned from the House of Commons and was fined 30 guineas, or 42 days imprisonment, for a single misuse of his parliamentary railway ticket.

At a time when he was short of money Mr. Jones, who began life in early youth as a coal miner, permitted his wife and little daughter to travel from Pontypridd to London on his own untransferable ticket in order to bring him a document too valuable to intrust to the post.

Then Mr. Jones compromised affairs by attempting to adjust his misdemeanor in a thoroughly irregular fashion, including the writing of a false date on the tickets. Later he made a full confession to Great Western Railway officials and in Marylebone police court yesterday pleaded guilty without defense. But confession did not prevent his being forced to resign from Parliament and pay a fine and heavy costs.

The offense arises from a parliamentary act of 1824 which allows Members of Parliament free railway transportation from London to their constituencies, but provides that they only may use tickets. Mrs. Jones acts as Mr. Jones's secretary and was bringing a much-needed document bearing upon the coal miners trade dispute.

Mr. Jones could not leave London because the Labor Government needed every vote in the critical divisions and he was unable to get a pair. The railway began an investigation and Mr. Jones petitioned that he be appointed steward and bailiff of the Manor of Northstead, which is one of the two historic methods of resigning from the House of Commons.

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Claude's Power Plans Rouse Hopes in Cuba

BY THE UNITED PRESS

Santiago, Cuba

THE announcement that Prof. Georges Claude, French natural scientist and inventor, would spend $2,000,000 here in an attempt to establish a commercial power plant, patterned after his widely discussed Matanzas laaboratory, has raised hopes among the unemployed of steady employment this summer after the cane-cutting season is over.

The Cuban State Department in Paris announced that Professor Claude has succeeded in raising the $2,000,000 among a number of French capitalists and associates in the Academy of Science, of which he is a member, and will sail for Cuba shortly to resume operations.

Arms-Debt Cuts Linked in Plan Backed in Paris

Joint Action by France and United States Advised in Aid of Germany

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Feb. 7—An ingenious plan for joint action by France and the United States which would provide a temporary solution for both reparations and disarmament problems and facilitate success of the disarmament conference in 1932 is elaborated in an article by Count Vladimir D. Ormesson. The article appears in the French political economic weekly, l'Europe Nouvelle. The author is well known as an expert on Franco-German relations.

Reduction of German reparations payments by half, which would assist Germany in weathering its economic crisis and serve as a barrier to the spread of Bolshevism in Europe, is recommended in the scheme. It also calls for an agreement between France and Germany for limiting military expenditures which might form the nucleus of a general European convention for limitation of armamen[ts].

Count [O]rmesson's thesis is that France [a]nd the United States are in a position [to] joint action to restore Germany and Europe to more normal conditions and especially to disperse the cloud of anxiety which hangs over the continent.

He proposes that France forgo half of the amounts due from Germany under the unconditional part of the Young plan for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33, thus receiving only 979,500,000 francs instead of 1,959,000,000 for the former year and 978,000,000 instead of 1,956,000,000 for the latter year, or a reduction of about $39,000,000 annually. The United States for its part would abandon half its claims on former allied powers under the conditional portion of the Young plan.

The result of these concessions would be a saving to Germany of about 850,000,000 marks, or about $207,000,000, which sum could be used to combat unemployment and lighten taxes.

Since France under this arrangement would sacrifice revenues amounting to 980,000,000 francs yearly Count Ormesson proposes that its military expenditures be reduced by approximately this amount on condition that Germany make corresponding reductions in its military budget.

Principal advantages claimed for the scheme are as follows: Germany would save in all 908,000,000 marks, an amount sorely needed in time of crisis. The United States would gain a new title to the gratitude of Europe, and by resulting improvement in the economic situation would find European markets reopened to American goods. France would give additional evidence of its devotion to the maintenance of international peace, and a much better atmosphere would be established for the disarmament conference.

Landowners Block Farmers From Using Government Loan

Refusal to Waive Right to First Lien on Crop Leaves Many Oklahoma Drought Victims Unable to Get Federal Aid

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALLISAW, Okla.—White men and Indians, farming here in this county named after Sequoyah, the illustrious Cherokee, are puzzled as to how to make a crop and feed themselves through the coming year.

Not all the white men, certainly, and perhaps not all the Cherokees, have been put into a corner by the drought. But many have, and for want of sums which may look pitifully small in the North, the whole future to them seems sadly clouded.

The succor of the $45,000,000 federal appropriation has not reached back into these hills and fields as it should. The government loan man here says its opportunities are not being fully realized.

On the top of a hill far back from the main highway was found one of the reasons. Slippery with the morning's rain, the hill rebuffed the intruding automobile. Twice its steep height refused passage, and the third time submitted only by the driver's recourse to a stony little gully at the roadside. Then the way bent into the woods, no road, merely a wagon path through the oaks.

It led on to a pleasant painted little home with blue porch pillars. From the porch stepped a man who knew not what to do nor where to go. The Government could have helped him out, but his landlord stood in the way.

Landlord Must Stand Aside

To obtain a federal loan for the purpose of making a crop this year, the borrower must give the Government a first lien on his crop. If he rents his land, he must see the owner about this. The landlord has by law the original first lien on the crop. If his tenant is to obtain a little slice of the $45,000,000 made available by the Government, the landlord must stand aside so as to allow his renter to borrow.

The man on this 38-acre hillside farm had sought permission of his landlord, a wealthy man living in

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LIQUOR PROBLEM BECOMES ONE OF WORLD INTEREST

International Development of First Magnitude, It Is Shown

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Assertions that "England has solved the liquor problem" carried in a pamphlet of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, are not substantiated by recent findings of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The commission's report makes plain that the international temperance movement, which took form in America in the shape of prohibition, has been present in other countries and has had beneficial effects in Great Britain, but the precise reasons for the falling off in the national drink bill in that country are set down as uncertain. The cooperation of the English liquor industry which is alleged by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to have been a factor in aiding British temperance reform, is not mentioned by the commission of which Mr. Wickersham is head.

Not only in Great Britain, but in other countries, from Finland to Chile, the commission indicates, the world movement toward temperance has become an international development of the first magnitude. In general, four types of liquor control have been tried abroad; the only other nation besides the United States now having total prohibition being Finland, which, according to the commission, has instituted an investigation apparently preliminary to altering its system.

Great Britain, the report states, has gone further in the direction of setting up stringent provisions for licensing, strict closing rules and regulations for hours of liquor sales, than any other country relying on this method of controlling liquor. Progress, the report says, has been made toward reducing the numbers of public houses and

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HOME RULE WON, GANDHI IS TOLD BY PANDIT NEHRU

Words of Noted Swarajist Indicate Negotiations of Friendly Import

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY, Feb. 7—"Why, you have already won Swaraj"—these last words of Pandit Motilal Nehru spoken to his colleague, Gandhi, and recounted by the Mahatma to a huge crowd assembled at Nehru's bier, indicate the keynote to the forthcoming conference between Congress leaders and the London Round Table delegates. Swaraj means home rule.

Since the arrival of the delegates took place in an atmosphere of complete concord and enthusiasm, tinged only by sorrow at the passing on of Nehru, the way appears now to be open for fruitful negotiations.

The London statement, which the delegates compiled on board ship, has been received with attention in all circles of Indian opinion. Its description of the change which had taken place in British public opinion regarding the Indian problem is recognised as the fundamental new element in the situation.

India welcomes the reassurance that the British monarch, people and press are sympathetically solicitous for its welfare. Indian opinion on the whole recognizes with the Round Table delegates that the release of Congress leaders is further proof of the British Government's anxiety to obtain for the conference scheme a free and full consideration by all the people of India.

Atmosphere of Peace

It is hoped, in the words of the delegates, that an atmosphere of complete peace will be established for consideration of these questions of high import, and that the release of other political prisoners who have suffered incarceration for their convictions will follow.

Insistence by the delegates that the "safeguards," which British authority will still reserve in operation of a new Indian federated government do not affect the substance of the scheme in its transference of political power into Indian hands has done much to strengthen the arguments of those seeking a conciliatory solution.

Wisely the delegates made their statement in the most moderate terms, although it is reported that until their last day aboard ship the text had taken on a much more extreme complexion. At the last moment, however, it was toned down so that its conclusions of fact were unchallengable in England and India alike.

Held Advanced Views

The passing of Nehru removes a distinguished Brahmin who was perhaps the most extreme of the great Swaraj triumvirate—Gandhi, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Nehru. Because of his advanced political views Nehru's last words respecting the definite arrival of Swaraj are taken as the political text for a new era which is now opening.

Gandhi recounted the words in strikingly dramatic fashion beside the funeral pyre at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna. Gandhi had said to the Pandit, "We shall surely win Swaraj if you survive this crisis."

When Gandhi told of the Pandit's reply, "Why, you have already won Swaraj," he added he believed Nehru was right, as he was conscious of the great sacrifice the country had made during the last year. He referred to the thousands of persons who have gone to jail, and Malaviya, the third member of the historic triumvirate, echoed the same thought.

Nehru's participation in the active Swaraj movement followed a long and successful career as a barrister and popular social figure in both Indian and European circles. He forsook social life, burned his European clothes, donned rough homespun, and became the most advanced of all the crusaders for Indian freedom.

DRY LAW DEFIERS BLAMED FOR ANY HARM TO PRESTIGE

Effect of Prohibition on U. S. Status Debated at Foreign Policy Meeting

If the national prestige of the United States has been affected, the fault lies, not with prohibition but with those individuals who, mindful of their appetites and neglectful of their nation's status, defy prohibition.

This was the conclusion drawn by Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, in an address on "The Effect of Prohibition on Our National Prestige" at the luncheon today of the Boston Foreign Policy Association.

"Our debate might better consider, not what prohibition has done to our national prestige, but rather what liquor has done to it," Mr. High said. "Despite all attempts at side-tracking, liquor, not prohibition, has been and remains the issue."

If our prestige has been hurt, it is with the world's liquor trusts, he asserted. "In their eyes we are a laughingstock, but it is not their sense of humor that is affected, but their pocketbooks.

"The Eighteenth Amendment has not hurt us in India, where, today, Mahatma Gandhi has made the complete prohibition of liquor a major plank in his nationalistic program. It has not hurt us in Russia, where, since prohibition has been abandoned, the youth of that land have been forced to organize nation-wide temperance campaigns against the rising tide of intemperance.

"I recall a famous leader of the British Labor Party, with whom I travelled through Britain's industrial areas. He said to me: 'The thing the British working man needs now is something akin to prohibition.'"

Challenging the claim that the United States has lost prestige due to rampant lawlessness traceable to prohibition, Mr. High said that this lawlessness is traceable only to liquor. Recalling "pre-prohibition gangland," he said that "the one point that all gangs have had in common was not prohibition, but liquor. If gangs hurt our prestige they will continue to hurt it until we eliminate, not prohibition, but booze."

The only thing really affecting our prestige at present is the question of law observance before repeal. "Let the

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Czech Premier Takes Firm Stand Against 'Reds'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 7—A forceful governmental campaign against Communist activities in Czechoslovakia was envisaged yesterday. Dr. Frantisek Udrzal, Prime Minister, promised Parliament a full government inquiry into the recent Communist disturbances in the northwest Bohemian coal fields, particularly in the town of Dux, which resulted in four persons being killed and 83 arrested.

The Government, Dr. Udrzal declared, was determined to prevent all future disturbances of this kind and to prohibit the big Communist meetings summoned for Feb. 25 in the same area.

These Communist agitations have been organized under the pretense of protests against existing unemployment. Among the persons arrested at Dux was Peter Stransky, Communist Senator, who was held responsible for instigating and leading the attack against the gendarmerie.

At the end of the parliamentary sitting a number of Communist deputies unsuccessfully attempted to attack Dr. Ludwig Czech, Minister of Social Welfare and German Social Democrat.

Communist obstructive tactics in Parliament and attempts to cause public unrest, especially in Czech and Moravian coal areas, during the present economic crisis have hitherto only served to discredit the party still further and aided the movement toward closer coöperation between the Czech and German Social Democratic parties—a breaking down of the national barrier which is likely to have significant results the next few years.

Chicago Fair Work Makes More Jobs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—Construction of the Chicago World's Fair is getting under way at a rate which its sponsors say is far better than that of the previous Chicago Exposition and others—actually 15 to 18 months ahead of several great fairs, and to that extent is helping to relieve unemployment.

With more than two years to go before the opening date, June 1, 1933, the exposition has completed an Administration Building, a copy of Fort Dearborn, and the main features of a giant Travel and Transport Building. The last can be used at once for conventions, the fair authorities announce. A boulevard drive to relieve world's fair traffic is also nearly completed.

A large building program is ready to launch April 1. An electrical building and a big edifice to house collective displays of industry are first on the list.

Many more will find work indirectly as a result. But it will not be easy to estimate their numbers for they will be workers in steel mills and other plants which make materials for the exposition buildings. Following the trend of mass production, the architects of the exposition are using materials which can be made ready for use in the factory.

Manchurian Chief to Go to Peiping in March as Ruler of Northern China

Begins Military Control as Part of Agreement With Nanking

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China, Feb. 7—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, accompanied by a staff of 200 persons, is to establish his headquarters at Peiping in March, according to dispatches from Mukden. This arrangement, which is reported to have the approval of President Chiang Kai-shek of the Nanking Government, is in line with the program for the future Government of China decided upon by the northern and southern leaders.

Chang will supervise military affairs in the Provinces of Shansi, Hopei (Chihli), Chahar and Suiyuan, still retaining in large measure his control over Manchuria, and having offices in Mukden, the capital. He is stated to have expressed willingness to yield some of his power over Manchuria, however, in consideration of his added sphere of influence over the entire north of China.

Chang has already partially assumed his new duties, having appointed Hsu Yung-chang, former head of the Hopei Government, to take charge of Shansi, while other of his lieutenants are taking over the administration of Suiyuan.

The financial arrangements for the division of control are understood to have been completed during the recent visit of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government, to Mukden where conferences were held with Chang. The success of the scheme, which was worked out during the recent conferences between the Manchurian Governor and the Nationalist authorities at Nanking, depends, it is said, largely upon the smooth working of plans for distribution of revenues between the local military governors and the central government.

Chang Rules North

Shaded Portion of Map Indicates Area to Come Within Control of Manchuria's Governor.

He Once Built Fast Motors But Left Them for Oranges

E. R. THOMAS

MR. THOMAS, who turned from making the Thomas Flyer to growing oranges and grapefruit in Florida, now says that the farmer must turn his attention from the plow and the reaper to the market wagon. Rufus Steele presents Mr. Thomas as the second on the list of prominent American business men wintering in and around Miami, Fla., who discuss things they encounter in the conduct of large affairs. The third article of the series of 10 will appear Feb. 9. In this article Mr. Thomas presents a marketing system which he says can solve the agricultural problem and "happify" the consumer as well.

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

By RUFUS STEELE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—"To save our agriculture we must turn away from the plow and the reaper and give our attention first of all to the wagon that goes to market. A marketing system more extraordinary and daring than anything ever attempted and yet which can be set up without serious difficulty, could solve our agricultural problem almost before we were aware."

The declaration is made by E. R. Thomas, former manufacturer of Thomas Flyer automobiles, vice-president of the Chalmers Motor Company, and Florida fruit farmer. He has had 20 years' experience in direct marketing, 10 years in indirect coöperative marketing, and for the past six years he has been making an intensive study of the country's economic situation in general and of the agricultural tangle in particular. He has conferred with experts of various kinds in working out his plan.

"In saying that right marketing could accomplish the permanent stabilization of agriculture," Mr. Thomas continued, "I am advancing no mere opinion. I can point to a shining example. It was a marketing accomplishment that raised automobile production to an almost unbelievable status and gave the country the greatest era of prosperity it has enjoyed. The farm situation does not appall the men who helped write the automobile chapter.

"The plan I am now proposing to Government officials and economists is for a national nonprofit sales association to handle the output of the farms. To insure its success commercial and industrial leaders would need to lend it only their prestige and power. Costing them nothing in dollars and cents, it would in effect assure them against business depressions like the present one. From its operation we could expect a decent living for the 30,000,000 Americans who live on farms and at the same time a lowering of costs to the consumer.

"Business leaders would organize this sales association and put capable managers in charge of its vast branches. A revolving and unimpairable working capital would be realized through the sale of bonds. Into the cost of farm products to the consumer would be written, in addition to the cost of operating the association, the interest on the working capital and an insurance for farmers against drought and other common disasters. And even then the cost of making gross sales of about $12,000,000,000 would not exceed 2 per cent.

"At the very outset a survey would be made by local agents of every farm as to its capacity to produce, and presently every grower would be expertly advised as to his best crops and his best markets. He would be aided to produce in a way that would earn the best profit and the association would see that the profit reached him after he had earned it.

"Every one who has studied agricultural affairs knows that the chief fault in marketing today is lack of business methods. This means, specifically, a lack of distribution direct to the points of consumption. The price to the consumer is often raised several hundredfold to cover expenses of middlemen and speculators, waste, damage and decay from frequent reshipping. Under the proposed plan the demand would be accurately ascertained in advance and distribution would be from the farms to the retailers, the canneries and the mills. The middleman would, of course, be eliminated.

"This plan applies in particular to the marketing of vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs and other perishables. Not only would the present market be served as never before in the matter of quality, but enormous new markets could readily be created by reason of the control.

"And how would all this affect the long-suffering ultimate consumer? It would reduce his cost fully 50 per cent!"

SITE IN CALIFORNIA BACKED FOR AIR BASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee has reported out favorably a bill authorizing the Secretary of Navy to accept 10,000 acres of land at Sunnyvale, Calif., on which a lighter-than-air base would be established at a cost not to exceed $5,000,000.

The bill has already been passed by the House

BIG TAXPAYERS SPONSOR MOVE TO EASE RATES

Head of Farm Bureau Federation to Guide Organization of Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—Plans for formation of a nation-wide network of state and local committees of taxpayers, to unite on the problem of giving the United States a more equitable system of taxation, were formulated at the National Tax Conference held here Thursday and yesterday, under the sponsorship of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Organization and direction of the movement is to go on under the sponsorship of a national tax council representative of the principal taxpaying interests of the country.

Expressing confidence in the leadership of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the conference delegated the responsibility of organizing the council to the federation and Sam H. Thompson, president of the federation, was appointed to head the organization committee.

The fundamental objective of the movement, the plan states, is "distribution of the costs of government so they may be fairly shared by all persons according to their ability to pay."

Soviet Ridicules Arms Cut Parley

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Feb. 7—Anatole Lunacharsky, former Commissar of Education, who was a delegate at the last session of the disarmament commission of the League of Nations, characterized the Kellogg pact as operative only until the first bone of contention arises.

He declared the London Naval Conference at best only stabilized armaments, and described the session of the disarmament commission as a dull, laughable comedy during a lecture to a crowded audience, including a considerable number of students and "Red" Army soldiers in the Polytechnical Museum here on Thursday.

Mr. Lunacharsky ridiculed the "bourgeois pacifists who have neither a sharp eye on the danger of war nor the strength and energy to prevent it." He made a distinction between bourgeois pacifism, which he considered impotent, and Soviet pacifism which is militant and committed to the belief that a final war between the classes is inevitable.

Mr. Lunacharsky declared the map of Europe full of causes for misunderstanding and said, "We signed the Kellogg pact although we asserted it guarantees nothing." He asserted Germany and Turkey did not support the Soviet delegation at the last disarmament session and declared Germany's tendency to demand the right to rearm if the other powers did not disarm was not in harmony with Soviet policy.

WOMAN CONDUCTS BERLIN SYMPHONY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Feb. 6 — Miss Antonia Brico of Berkeley, Calif., last night conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in Richard Strauss's "Thus Spoke Zarathustra." Miss Brico was much applauded and the orchestra joined in—a special honor when coming from Berlin's philharmonic musicians. Miss Brico opened her program with Brahms's Third Symphony.

A Handel aria, sung by Eva Liebenberg, lay between the Brahms and the Strauss numbers.

This was the second concert led by Miss Brico in Berlin, where she studied conducting under Professor Prüwer. She has done much to overcome the prejudice here against women conductors.

FOOD RELIEF COMPROMISE ENDS TENSION

Is Believed to Banish All Danger of Special Session

AGREEMENT IN LINE WITH HOOVER STAND

Provides for Lending $20,000,000 to Farmers for 'Agricultural Rehabilitation'

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The likelihood of avoiding a special session of Congress became practically a certainty today. A week ago one appeared to be inevitable.

The effecting of compromise agreements between the President and congressional leaders in the last 24 hours on the disputed issues of food relief and a soldier bonus, cleared the super-charged atmosphere in the capital and today a distinctly optimistic and friendlier viewpoint exists.

The food relief compromise, in the making for several days, is in line with a suggestion contained in the President's statement to the press on Feb. 3. He stressed at that time that the solution for relief of the drought sufferers lay not in a dole but in affording them the maximum opportunity for self-help.

The agreement reached between him and congressional leaders, Democrats and Republicans of both chambers, is in accord with this basic tenet. It provides for the lending of government funds to needy farmers through intermediate credit banks and coöperative loan associations for "further agricultural rehabilitation." Twenty million dollars is specified for this purpose.

What Agreement Provides

The agreement is embodied in an amendment to be attached to the Interior Department bill, and was announced by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana. The amendment reads as follows:

"Joint resolution No. 211 for the relief of farmers in the drought-stricken areas, approved Dec. 20, 1930, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Any money appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained in this section may be used in the purchase of feed for other livestock upon the same terms and conditions as such money may be used for the purchase of feed for work stock.

"In addition to the sums herein authorized, and appropriations made thereunder, there is hereby appropriated to be immediately available out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $20,000,000 to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the following purposes:

"(1) To make advances or loans to individuals in the drought and (or) storm or hail stricken areas of the United States for the purpose of assisting in forming local agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies or like organizations or of increasing the capital stock of such corporations, companies or organizations qualified to do business with federal intermediate credit banks, or to which such privilege may be extended, and (or) making loans to individuals upon the security of the capital stock of such corporations, companies or organizations, and

"(2) To make advances or loans to farmers for crop production for the crop of 1931 and for further agricultural rehabilitation in the drought and (or) storm stricken or hail stricken areas of the United States. The advances and loans made pursuant to this act and amendment thereto shall be secured by liens on crops or by other security, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe."

Displaces $25,000,000 Proviso

It will be substituted for the $25,000,000 general food relief measure that the Senate Democrats appended to the Interior Department supply bill and which as a result is now in conference. The Senate and House conferees on the measure meet this afternoon to make the substitution and to report out the measure with the compromise formally incorporated.

As written the provision is amply broad enough to permit the use of funds borrowed for the purchase of food for human consumption. It is the definite understanding between the Administration and Democratic leaders that the measure will be so interpreted.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, and author of the $25,000,000 proposal, expressed himself as satisfied with the compromise plan. He stated that it was understood that it would be "liberally and reasonably applied."

"I believe that loans may be made under this clause for the buying of food incident to crop production," Mr. Robinson said. "The language is broad enough to comprehend any purpose."

While the substitute proposal follows the general plan for agricultural credits contained in the $45,000,000 drought relief bill already enacted for feed, seed and fertilizer purposes, it differs in that it carries no penalties as regarding the use of the money for the purpose obtained and allows wide latitude and discretion to the Secretary of Agriculture, the distributing agent, regarding security.

Farmer's Word, His Bond

It is possible, it was pointed out, that under the wording of the amendment a farmer's word could be ac-

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SPORTS ENJOYED AT DARTMOUTH AS FETE GOES ON

Sigma Chi Wins Sculpture Contest; Green in Lead for Team Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7—The colorful climax of the Dartmouth College winter carnival was reached yesterday when more than 600 guests of Dartmouth students with their escorts enjoyed the full gamut of winter sports and indoor entertainment.

For those who enjoy the out of doors, the weather was perfect with a clear sky and enough coolness in the atmosphere to make sleigh rides or tobagganing enjoyable. One of the highlights of the carnival period is this setting of Dartmouth College, for outing club members have worked hard and long to complete a fairyland of ice and snow for the pleasure of the guests who are here.

Fraternities today had their work judged and each house offered some sort of ice or snow sculpture made by the members. The winner of the sculpture contest was Sigma Chi, their work being a huge fantastic head with an hour glass of solid and glistening ice. The name of this figure was "Destiny." Other sculptures which won commendation were Sigma Nu's bas-relief of a carnival girl and a huge dinosaur fashioned by Beta Theta Pi.

The queen of the snows, Miss Betty Schroeder of Milwaukee, Wis., presided over the day's festivities, which included the organized winter sports which were held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union, ski joring races on Tuck Drive and tobogganing on Occom Pond.

A Dartmouth freshman, John C. Shea '34, has been the star of the winter sports, as he is the fastest skater ever to enter Dartmouth, and his title of the North American speed champion was well merited, judging from his performances to date.

Dartmouth was in the lead for the team honors with 34 points, while McGill University, William College, New Hampshire University and Harvard University were only conceded an outside chance on the strength of the remaining events.

The Dartmouth players presented a student and graduate written musical comedy in Webster Hall, with over 2000 attending. All parts, male and female, were taken by students, and the music won much approval from the audience.

The Dartmouth carnival will close today with more winter sports, and several organized team events. Fraternity dances and another performance of the musical comedy are also listed.

LIQUOR PROBLEM BECOMES ONE OF WORLD INTEREST

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing about better conditions therein.

"For whatever reason," the report says, "whether bad economic conditions, high prices, education for temperance, or restrictions as to hours of sale, or all of these things, the consumption of spirits has fallen off about half, and the consumption of beer has considerably decreased. By 1928 arrests for drunkenness had fallen to 29.6 per cent of what they were before 1914."

As to the cause of this improvement, the commission reports:

"But it is difficult to determine how far the British system of liquor control has been a decisive factor. This is the more doubtful because in France, where there are few restrictions, high prices and the rise of beer drinking have led to a falling off of wine drinking."

In Germany, the group reports, "There has been a sharp decline both as to distilled liquor and beer, in which the cutting off of sale of spirits on pay days can hardly have been much of a factor."

"Italy has been reducing drastically the number of licenses.

"Denmark regulates indirectly by very high taxes on spirituous liquors. This seems to have brought about a decline in the consumption of such liquors to one-sixth of what it was formerly.

"In Belgium, during the present year a national commission has been investigating the results of the alcohol restriction law.

"A local option system has been adopted in Chile, and regulation of the stronger liquors has gone forward in a number of Latin-American countries.

"Poland and Estonia also now have systems of local option."

Among the nations using the second system of liquor control studied by the commission, namely, importation, distribution and sale by government agencies, investigators found:

Situation in Canada

"Systems of this type are in force in Canada, except for Prince Edward Island . . . the effect of this system of government sales is in controversy. The official figures of the Dominion bureau of statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, indicate that the total consumption of spirits in the Dominion as a whole reached its peak in 1921 and then fell to a low point in 1925, since which time there has been a steady increase, although the 1929 figures are still less than half of the figures for 1921."

The third category of foreign liquor control systems listed by the commission consists of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor by a corporation organized for that purpose under control of the Government with regulation by a commission. Sweden is cited as the example.

Finally and fourthly, there is Finland, with complete prohibition. As to this country, the commission states:

"Some years ago a government commission made a report upon the situation in that country which called attention to a very considerable development of smuggling, a threefold increase in arrests for drunkenness, and a more than twofold increase in crime. Only part of the latter was considered to have followed from the régime of prohibition, and the commission reported that the increase of drunkenness would have been worse under the older system."

Recent news reports indicate that Finland is considering adoption of the Swedish system.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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RELIEF AGREEMENT EASES DANGER OF SPECIAL SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

cepted as sufficient to extend him needed credit.

Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, and John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, who have supported the President in his contest with the Senate on the relief issue, indicated their acceptance of the compromise plan, and declared that it was entirely in line with the fundamentals insisted upon throughout by the Administration.

While Senate Democratic leaders expressed full acceptance, there was some evidence of challenge on the proposition among certain of their colleagues. Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, whose State is seriously affected by the drought, declared that undoubtedly the new proposal was broad enough to allow food relief, but the question was one of whether it would be "sympathetically administered."

This seems to be the only question that is being raised both in Democratic and insurgent ranks. Senate leaders are confident that such doubts can be fully reassured and that there is no question as to the early passage of the measure.

And once this is out of the way the whole path as regards general supply legislation, the soldier bonus and a few other important measures will be cleared. Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, chairman of a subcommittee considering the soldier bonus matter, stated today that a compromise bill will be reported out to the House early next week and that it "would be a law in 10 days."

Increases Loan Value

The modified measure as tentatively formulated will increase the loan value on the adjusted compensation certificates from their present 22 per cent to from 40 to 50 per cent, and will cut the interest rate on such loans so as not to exceed 4 per cent. It is estimated that this extension of credit will amount to an additional $500,000,000 annually. The increased provision will be available to all veterans and not be limited to needy, as was originally proposed.

It is also understood that with the dropping of cash settlement legislation that the veterans are planning to bring forward a widows' and children's pension bill. This proposition, it is stated, will cost $18,000,000 the first year, $30,000,000 the second, and over $40,000,000 thereafter.

Should this bill and the credit extension proposal pass, the total annual outlay for all veterans' purposes will reach an estimated $1,394,000,000, approaching one-third of the Government's entire budget.

Senate leaders are desirous of putting through the food relief agreement with a minimum of floor debate. Whether they can effect this is uncertain. Insurgent leaders have informed the Democrats that if the compromise is acceptable to them they will not oppose it, although they realize that disposal of the issue dissipates practically all likelihood of a special session which they advocate.

Democratic leaders, however, are no more eager to have a special session than is the Administration.

LIGHT PLANT SALE TO HELP CHILDREN

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—The citizens of Ashburnham at a special town meeting last night voted to sell the town electric light system and devote the proceeds to the education of its boys and girls.

The system will be sold to the Gardner Electric Light Company, which has supplied the power, for $100,000. Of this amount $70,000 will be invested in a fund for the construction of a high school building and $30,000 will be used to provide scholarships for town pupils at Cushing Academy. Articles of sale must be approved at another special town meeting in March.

EXCESS COTTON STOCKS REDUCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7 (AP)—Fine cotton goods mills in New England and the South possessing an aggregate of 4,500,000 spindles, have so coöperated in the last eight months in restricting production and aligning it to demand that they have reduced excess stocks by about two-thirds, mill executives announce.

These executives added that an indefinite continuation of this voluntary coöperative program to keep production within reasonable bounds is necessary if this branch of the cotton manufacturing industry is to achieve other than temporary improvement.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

D. E. Plaugher, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Blanche M. Taylor, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Edith N. Monto, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Esther Howe Burtch, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Myrtle I. Newberry, Bland, Virginia.
George A. Mason, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Ottile O. Brooks, New York City.
Miss Mary C. Riser, Laredo, Tex.
Lillian Baker, Milwaukee, Wis.
T. G. Nash, New York City.
Freda M. Keller, New York City.

FORD DISCOUNT INCREASED

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Officials of the Ford Motor Company here announced yesterday that an increase in discount would be granted to dealers in this section. The former sliding scale of 18 to 21 per cent has been increased to 22 per cent flat, it was said

ELEVATED ROAD FOR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC URGED

Automobile Organizations Indorse Boston Plan for Highway Expansion

Efforts to expand Metropolitan Boston's highway system, by constructing a central, two-way elevated artery to connect with interurban links, were indorsed by representatives of nine Massachusetts automobile organizations convening at the Hotel Statler, yesterday.

Construction of a new Worcester-to-Boston turnpike, skirting intervening towns and running through territory now practically unsettled and uncultivated, was considered of primary importance in the State's campaign to facilitate traffic flow.

The conference resolved to oppose any efforts to increase the existing gasoline tax.

Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the City Planning Board, told the automobile representatives that 10 years from now an automobile will be able to get through down-town Boston more easily than it does today, despite estimates that traffic flow will have increased by one-third its present volume.

Decentralization of business can be prevented by proper planning, he declared. Furthermore, he believed a reduction of 10 per cent in traffic congestion would save automobile operators $50,000 a day.

The conference agreed to support Mayor James M. Curley's bill now in the Legislature seeking authority to finance the start of a central artery.

The proposal for a new Worcester-Boston turnpike was urged by Russell Harmon, secretary of the Worcester Automobile Club. The route of the pike, he said, would cut out four hills, reduce the running time of trucks and buses by more than an hour, locate grade crossings at all intersections and provide a steady flow of traffic to reduce congestion in Boston proper.

A plea for coöperation between the railroads and trucking and bus companies to promote the highway transportation business was made by La Rue Brown, legal advisor of the National Automobile Association.

It is obvious, he said, that the railroads' antagonistic attitude toward trucking companies will injure the trucking business generally. They should make the trucking companies allies, he insisted.

GOV. ELY DEFENDS BORROWING POLICY

Gov. Joseph B. Ely defended his policy of abandoning the Massachusetts pay-as-you-go system at the sixty-fourth annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of Boston, at the University Club, last night. He said that in the long run the borrowing of money to finance the big modernization program would be good economics. He declared that the cost of materials is low and that the program would provide unemployment relief.

One of the most prominent highway engineers, Governor Ely added, is in entire sympathy with the plan. Fifty million dollars would be saved by the people of Massachusetts through the resurfacing and straightening of roads, the engineer said, according to the Governor. The association elected Governor Ely honorary president. He graduated from Williams College in 1902.

School Report Hearings Planned

Saying that the fathers and the mothers and other taxpayers are the ones most vitally concerned in the public schools, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Finance Commission, yesterday announced that that body intends to invite criticism of the findings of the special committee which it appointed to make a special investigation of the city's school system. Mr. Goodwin promised that the commission would hold hearings, open to the press.

The recommendation for rearrangement of control of the school system by a board of education combining the powers and duties of the present School Committee, and those of the superintendent of construction of the Department of School Buildings, advocated by Renton Whidden, a member of the special investigating committee, was appended to the last and final installment of the report of that committee yesterday.

Mr. Whidden suggests three properly qualified members for such a board of education and would have them give full time to their duties and receive adequate compensation. Two members would be appointed by some agency of the city, one, the chairman, for six years, the other for four years; the third would be appointed by the Commissioner of Education of the Commonwealth for two years; all later appointments would be for six years.

Ships Diverted From Boston Port

Fifty steamers originally routed for Boston from the Far East were diverted by radio to New York in 1929 and an equal number in 1930, Walter W. McCoubrey, who has made a special study of the port differential case for the Boston Port Authority, testified in the fifth day of the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing at the Boston Chamber of Commerce late yesterday.

The Boston cargo on these vessels, he said, was re-forwarded from New York via the New Haven Railroad, the New England Steamship Company or the Eastern Steamship Lines, he said. The money these steamers would leave in Boston amounts to a minimum of $1500 per steamer, he said.

"If the railroad freight rates from Boston were so adjusted," he said, "as to reflect the difference representing cost of lighterage at New York, which the I. C. C. found to be $3.93 per ton for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the average for all railroads at New York, $2.75 per ton, a substantially greater volume of tonnage for interior destinations would move through this port, and consequently these steamers would then have sufficient tonnage to induce them to call and discharge at Boston."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in Church Auditorium, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Address by Merton L. Brown, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Massachusetts; auditorium, 8.

Boston Dickens Fellowship: Reception and anniversary banquet; chief speaker, Cosmo Hamilton, on "Pickwick and the King"; musical program; University Club, 6.

Daughters of Vermont and Vermont Association: Joint banquet; address, "The Romance of News Gathering," by Alton H. Blackington; music by Naomi Hewitt Trio; Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Newton Center Woman's Club: Play, "The Alarm Clock," auditorium, 8.

Unitarian Young People's Religious Union: Play, "The Fourth Wall," by A. A. Milne, Fine Arts Theater, 8:15.

New England Field Council, Y. M. C. A.: Second day, annual preparatory school conference; dinner, Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, presiding, and Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, chief speaker; Lowell House; after-dinner discussion in dormitories.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Hoisting Engineers' Local No. 4; ballroom and foyer, 7. Dinner, Boston Court of Jesters, Swiss Room, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Dance assembly, auditorium, 8.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, until 10:30, through Feb. 14.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Copley—"Jonesy," 8:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Lucia di Lammermoor," 8.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford; High School Auditorium, 3:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Lecture, "A Summer Trip to Greenland With Peary," by Prof. George H. Barton, Director, Teachers' School of Science; lecture hall, 3.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, 3 to 10:30, through Feb. 14.

New England Field Council, Y. M. C. A.: Last day, annual preparatory school conference; breakfast, Christ Church; meeting, with addresses by Harvard undergraduates; chief address by the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts, Phillips Brooks House, 9. Luncheon, freshman dining halls. Masters' conferences, leadership of Dr. Luther A. Wiegle, dean, Yale Divinity School.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Sunday musicale, Library, 4.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Play, "Captain Applejack," auditorium, 4.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45. Meeting Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Boston Public Library: Lecture in Drama League Course, "The Season's Best Play," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of M. I. T.; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 3:30. Concert, Hoffman String Quartet, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "A Program for the Control of Crime," by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Correction; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Old South Forum: Address, "Understanding Ourselves and Others," by Dr. Charles C. Obermeyer of London; musical program by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, corner Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Ford Hall Forum: Race Relations Week; three Negro speakers: Dr. Carter G. Woodson, historian; Countee Cullen, poet, and Richard B. Harrison, star of "Green Pastures"; subject: "The Negroes' Contribution to American History, Literature and Drama"; musical program by Dixie Jubilee Quartet; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 8.

Boston Society of Independent Artists: Fifth annual exhibition, the Barn, 40 Joy Street, through March 1.

EVENTS MONDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Current Events Club House, Hyde Park, Central Avenue, at Everett Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Youth Congress of Greater Boston, 5:30.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, 10 to 10:30, through Feb. 14.

West Roxbury Community: Visit to City Council meeting by Legislative Committee, Woman's Club, 3.

Boston Home Information Center: Exhibit, "The Weekly Market Basket," in coöperation with New England Dairy and Food Council; 87 Beacon Street, through Feb. 21.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, with the Rev. Elwood Worcester, former rector of Emmanuel Church; Hotel Kenmore, 3:30.

D. A. R. State Board of Management: Luncheon, arrangements for coming whist party; Hotel Vendome, 12:30.

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution: Bridge and Fashion Show; ballroom, Statler Hotel, afternoon.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 8, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, Myra Hess, soloist.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Gordon String Quartet of Chicago.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert by George Copeland, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 14, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Nikolai Orloff, pianist.

Saturday evening, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Povla Frijsh, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists.

Monday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, Mieczyslaw Munz.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marion Kingsbury, soprano.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Maria Jeritza, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Florence Austral, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century French designs; Dürer's Life of the Virgin; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; block prints by Alexander Cozens, New Kingdom Room reopened. Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old master drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorations and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Water colors by Julian Peapody. Through Feb. 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 120 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 19.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Boylston Street—Red crayon portraits by Frederick A. Frye; water colors of California by Alice B. Hardwick. Through Feb. 14.

(For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor)

Steel Trade Activity Increased in January

A SHARP increase in steel operations occurred in January, according to a résumé of ingot production in that month. Output of steel ingots amounted to 2,483,206 tons, the largest total since last October.

January output was at the rate of 91,971 tons a day, compared with 77,222 tons a day in December. The operating rate for January was 45.94 per cent of capacity compared with 38.57 per cent in December.

OLD STYLE JAPANESE HOUSES GO

(Continued from Page 1)

covered with rice paper. In recent years glass is gradually supplanting this paper. The partitions between the rooms are likewise sliding screens, in this case made of a paper as heavy as cardboard. They may be removed with ease at any time and the entire house made into single room. A narrow veranda, with outer storm screens of wood, surrounds most of the house.

The floors are thick mats, each three by six feet, covered with a fine rice straw matting. They, too, can be lifted in and out, which is done at housecleaning time. They are kept immaculately clean, for the Japanese lives on the floor, invariably removing his sandals or shoes at the doorway.

There is no foundation whatever to a Japanese house. It is a few feet above the ground, and the uprights which support the roof rest on stones which are hollowed out so that the whole house may move back and forth in time of earthquake as a unit, instead of one part pulling against another.

Such is the Japanese house—simplicity itself and a home of great charm. There are other details, but they are nonessential or are for the purpose of beautification. It is a house which was well fitted to the mode of life pursued in Japan in feudal days, but with the coming of the factory system and modern business it presents serious drawbacks aside from the inability to heat it properly.

Kimono Is on Way Out

The office worker of today finds the long sleeves of the kimono extremely inconvenient to him, and so has taken to Occidental clothing. While the kimono is quite comfortable for living on the floor, a coat and trousers are the reverse. Not only the office worker, but many other Japanese are adopting modern clothing, and, in consequence, finding their homes inconvenient. The factor of style also accounts for the rapid increase of foreign houses.

At first the Japanese who wished to make a display attached one or possibly two foreign-style rooms to his home, in which he entertained on state occasions, but actually lived in the Japanese part of the house. Complete foreign houses then began to be built, and most of them were extremely hideous, uncomfortable, and as inconvenient in interior arrangement as it seemed possible to make them.

In recent years, particularly since the earthquake, this is changing rapidly. More and more foreign houses are being built and are being built well. Many of them are as attractive, both on exterior and in interior, as the homes to be found in any other land. Moreover, the Japanese are actually living in them and are discarding the houses of their forefathers.

Amusements

"Imperial Abyssinia"

Abyssinia, a pinky patch on a "jography" map—hitherto vague, remote—came to life at the hands of Burton Holmes in Symphony Hall last evening, with the aid of his magic lantern slides and enlightening discourse.

Mr. Holmes should receive a rousing vote of thanks for his enterprise in bringing back to us views of an almost hypothetical land and the unusual spectacle of the crowning of the Ethiopian monarch, its Emperor—an event not likely to recur in a generation—an affair of days, the elaborate preliminaries leading to the climax of the coronation, the post-crowning activities slowly subsiding in a decrescendo of races, feasts, and festivities.

The lecturer surprised us by appearing in a costume of grand opera lavishness, presented to him by the Emperor with the hope that Mr. Holmes would wear it when he told his countrymen of his Abyssinian experience. This he did very successfully for an Anglo-Saxon, except that not having been instructed in the etiquette of the "shada" (it sounded like that at our distance—it is a sort of ceremonial shawl) he wore it just like a helpless male and not as one to the "shada" born.

We saw Addis-Abeba, the capital of Ethiopia, putting on city airs, striving to be a metropolis in time for the celebration. Mud huts with thatched roofs were thinly concealed behind tall palings, which added to the picturesque effect without really hiding anything. We saw more of the primitive life of the people in an outlying village. The educated ruling class, about one-third of the population, are of Arabic-Semitic descent, dark-skinned, but not black. The rest seem to be Negroes. The imperial line, according to the legend, comes directly down from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba—for this is a Christian country, of the Coptic faith.

The Duke of Gloucester, the American Ambassador, H. Murray Jacoby, and other representatives of foreign powers arrived with pomp and pageantry. Boulevards, newly paved, were lined with chieftains in gorgeous array, decorated with lion manes or leopard skins. The Lion of Judah, in bronze statues, or woven in the silk of banners as insignia, figured everywhere.

André LaVarre, one of Mr. Holmes' right hand men, surmounted the tremendous difficulties of getting motion pictures of the actual coronation in the poorly lit, crowded nave of the Throne Hall. We saw the slow, impressive ceremony, the donning of the imperial robes, the assumption of the scepter and the spear and the placing of the crown upon the dynastic head. Mrs. Emperor was also crowned (a little less sumptuously) on a separate throne at the right.

Mr. Holmes did not forget to have his little joke amid all these serious doings. We saw him through Mr. LaVarre's camera, rushing busily about, having the grandest possible time, wearing evening clothes at 7 a. m. on the coronation day (submitting gallantly to the customs of the country).

There were tremulous moments, when clansmen rushed the Emperor at one of the subsequent outdoor gatherings to tell him brave tales of their prowess and devotion. We saw them charging up the hill, now a group of horsemen, now a group on foot, ebony warriors in ivory robes. We saw these black tribesmen thronging the streets with a vibrance that stirred the audience to applause.

Then there was the little excursion into the art of Abyssinia, murals and frescoes, flat, aboriginal, naïve; Biblical scenes as a child might paint them; earnest little grotesques.

One can hardly do justice in so sketchy account to the extraordinary scenes presented in this, the most distinguished lecture of an entertaining series, a lecture that would well bear repetition—and larger audiences.

SURVEY OF FRUIT MARKET UNDER WAY

Fruit market conditions in Massachusetts will be studied by the Bureau of Business Research of the Boston University college of business administration, beginning this month. A request for this research was made by the California Fruit Growers Exchange of Los Angeles.

The investigation will cover a year's work and will include a study of the consumer's tendencies, trends in soda-fountain drinks, and the collection of cost data. The work will be carried on under the direction of Professors Ralph A. Wells and Richard P. Doherty of the Boston University college of business administration. Henry J. Griffin, a graduate student, will be in charge of the field work.

PACIFIC TELEPHONES EXPECTED IN YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Transpacific telephone service will be established within a year, American Telephone & Telegraph Company officials announced yesterday. The development will be part of a five-year program for building a radiotelephone network of world-wide scope.

A subsidiary, the Trans-Pacific Communication Company, has begun work, seeking first to establish regular ervice between California and Hawaii. Conversation will be possible with any of the 20,000,000 telephones in the United States.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness late tonight, probably followed by snow Sunday; rising temperature; gentle to moderate northerly winds shifting to east and southeast; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow Sunday in southwest portion tonight; slightly colder in north portion tonight; rising temperature Sunday.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature Sunday and in east and south portions tonight.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to east winds, increasing over north portion and fresh to strong northeast shifting to southeast over south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by snow Sunday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 7	Max. Feb. 6		8 a.m. Feb. 7	Max. Feb. 6
Albany	4	38	Memphis	60	68
Atlantic City	26	52	Miami	68	74
Boston	12	42	Montreal	2	20
Buffalo	18	26	Nantucket	20	42
Calgary	12	..	New Orleans	60	74
Charleston	46	64	New York	24	44
Chicago	32	36	Philadelphia	28	50
Denver	30	58	Pittsburgh	36	44
Des Moines	32	38	Portland, Me.	6	36
Eastport	4	26	Portland, Ore.	36	48
Galveston	62	66	San Francisco	54	58
Hatteras	48	56	St. Louis	52	54
Helena	26	36	St. Paul	24	30
Jacksonville	54	72	Seattle	36	48
Kansas City	36	60	Tampa	54	72
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	32	52

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:45 p. m., Sunday 3:12 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

What Shall I Have for Dessert?
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Angel Cake Mixture
Easy way to make an angel cake.
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LOYALLY TAKES LEAD AS TOPIC OF GIRL SCOUTS

Metropolitan Division in Annual Session to Greet National Director

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALDEN, Mass., Feb. 7—Loyalty in its many phases was emphasized at both sessions today of the annual conference of the Metropolitan Division, Massachusetts Girl Scouts, at Beebe Junior High School.

The program was conducted and planned entirely by the Scouts. Historical examples of loyalty were cited and the subject also applied to everyday living, in the home, at school and toward one's friends.

Through loyalty learned in Scout organization, it was stated, loyalty for city, state, national and international government can also be inculcated. The subtler phases of the subject, as loyalty to work, ideals and truth also were discussed, loyalty toward truth being placed above loyalty toward a person.

Following luncheon at the Center Methodist Church there was a recreation period of games and folk dancing under the direction of Miss M. Longley at the Beebe Junior High School.

The conference opened yesterday afternoon with the registration of approximately 350 delegates, who are being entertained by Malden Scouts and friends. Following an informal reception and song periods, a welcome was extended by Scout Winifred Turner, general chairman of the conference and presiding officer. Guests of the conference were then introduced.

Miss Josephine Schain, the new national director of Girl Scouts, will be a guest at this evening's session and will address the conference. As a welcome to Miss Schain the Scouts will sing a song dedicated to Miss Schain and written for the occasion by one of their number, Priscilla King of Melrose.

At this evening's session a play, entitled "Loyalty," written by Mrs. Paul Dutton of Chelmsford, will be presented by delegates from Newton.

DRY LAW DEFIERS BLAMED FOR ANY HARM TO PRESTIGE

(Continued from Page 1)

wets work for repeal," Mr. High said, "but if they are really concerned about our prestige let them meanwhile give every support to efforts to bring about honorable conditions—not in the future, but today."

Frederic R. Coudert, a member of the American Bar Association, said that "when a great country like ours is afflicted with an evil corrupting its national life and imperiling its great system of government, then the matter is one of general concern, and it is natural that the foreigner, sympathetic to America and in constant commercial relations with her, and especially the Englishman, sharing common institutions, should ask, 'What is wrong with prohibition?'"

Answering this question, Mr. Coudert said that "as a doctrine, it is unsound in morals; as a political philosophy it is completely false in political science. As a law it is anti-constitutional and unenforceable."

Chester A. Rowell, former editor of the Fresno Republican, was the third speaker on the program. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University, presided.

JUNGLE TONE GIVEN TO ART CLUB'S BALL

The theme for old New England's costume balls progressed from "Jingle Bells" to "Jungle Belles" last night, when the annual ball of the Boston Art Club was held at the clubhouse on Dartmouth Street.

Leaving a scene of snow and ice the guests entering the portals of the ballroom suddenly found themselves in a scene of tropical setting. The gallery had been transformed into something resembling a South Sea atoll set in an African veldt on the shores of a South American river.

The Ritz orchestra dispensed fitting jungle music, and a buffet luncheon served at midnight consisted of dishes any explorer from the tropics might be expected to appreciate. An entertainment staged in characteristic jungle scenes with jungle characters portrayed by members of the club was a feature of the occasion. Some 200 artists and guests were present.

GOVERNOR ELY SEEKS $106,440 FOR PROJECTS

Gov. Joseph B. Ely sent a message to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday urging the appropriation of $106,440, to be spent for improvements in various state departments, the work to start at once. The projects he proposed would employ about 450 persons, thereby providing some measure of unemployment relief.

The workers employed would be exempt from civil service rules and regulations. Hearings on Governor Ely's recommendation will begin on Monday by the Ways and Means Committee of the two houses of the Legislature, sitting jointly.

Academic Rating for Music Planned

Music was promised academic rating yesterday at the eighth annual conference of Music Supervisors of Massachusetts, when Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, announced that beginning in September, 1932, music would have the same standing as other high school subjects accepted for entrance to state normal schools.

At the meeting held in the Massachusetts School of Art under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Mr. Wright declared that following the date mentioned a full point's credit will be allowed those meeting the requirements in the study of music. The subject will be optional, he explained, but will stand on an equal footing with other high school subjects.

The main speaker of the day was William Breach, supervisor of music in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y., who discussed phonetics as a basis for vocal instruction, and pointed out the value from a purely cultural standpoint of musical instruction for young people.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher arranged a meeting of the supervisors following the regular sessions to discuss the prospects of organizing a Massachusetts choral and glee club festival to stimulate chorus singing among the students in Massachusetts.

CANADIAN CLUB HOLDS CHARITY BALL

More than 1500 attended the annual charity ball of the Canadian Club of Boston last night in the Copley-Plaza Hotel foyer and main ballroom. Among those present were Lieutenant-Governor Youngman of Massachusetts, Hugh H. MacLean, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and Corporal Herman James

HOOVER INDORSES MITCHELL'S VIEW ON BENCH ISSUE

President and Attorney-General Insist Merit Must Decide Appointments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—President Hoover today publicly indorsed the stand of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, that federal judicial appointments be free of political obligations.

Mr. Hoover made his position known by publishing a letter written by him on Feb. 3, to Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who is demanding that a law partner of an important political supporter of his be named to a vacancy on the federal bench. Mr. Mitchell has strongly advised the President against Mr. Schall's candidate, charging that he was professionally undesirable.

Mr. Schall has been conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of his choice and has attacked Mr. Mitchell for his stand. He has issued numerous statements to the press to this end.

The Administration is using the issue to set up a precedent of its position on such questions. Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Hoover's full support has laid down the rule that merit must control in selecting men for the federal bench.

Because of this fact the controversy has attracted national attention. Mr. Hoover in his letter flatly rejects Mr. Schall's candidate and urges him to present a list of names for consideration. His letter in full is as follows:

The White House,
Washington,
Feb. 3, 1931.

Honorable Thomas D. Schall,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator Schall:

I have your letter of recent date in which you again urge the appointment of Mr. Ernest Michel as a United States judge for the District of Minnesota, and I have borne in mind your long-continued and earnest representations as to this appointment. I regret that I cannot do so. The Department of Justice, after careful investigation, as early as last June indicated its disapproval of Mr. Michel for this position. The Attorney-General has given you his reasons therefor.

You appreciate, I am sure, my own responsibility in making appointments to the federal judiciary. The Constitution provides that the President shall first nominate and then, with the advice and consent of the Senate, make the appointment. The initiative of making the nomination is clearly with the President. It is apparent, therefore, that I have an independent obligation, as President, to nominate men for the federal judiciary who are not subject to any question as to their fitness.

I keenly realize the difficulties of your own personal situation. As you say, Mr. Michel is strongly supported by various political groups in Minnesota. I recognize the fact that he is a partner of an important supporter in your recent campaign. I am aware also of the implications which have been made of reprisals against this Administration if I fail to agree to this appointment. My conception of my responsibility does not, however, permit of my placing the appointment of judges on this basis.

No question of corporate influence or personal popularity does or should enter into this question. In the making of a nomination to fill the existing vacancy, I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which you may care to submit and suggest that you present to me eight or ten names of men whom you think would make fit appointees for United States District Judge in Minnesota—men whom you are sure will be dominated by no one—and from such a list I shall hope to find someone with fitness for that position.

Yours faithfully,
Herbert Hoover.

LANDOWNERS BLOCK FARMERS FROM USING LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

some other State, he said. The landlord's agent, a local man, turned the plan down, because, the tenant said, "the big boss wouldn't stand for it."

Without money to buy seed or feed for his work animals, such as the federal loans are designed to furnish, the farmer did not know even whether he could continue to stay in his home. His rent is a crop rent, one-third of the cotton raised, one-quarter of the corn.

Ordinarily this tenant clears for himself 100 bushels of corn, $125 to $150 on cotton, and other minor crops, as he said, in proportion. But due to the drought he produced only 20 bushels of corn in all last year, and at that it was "short stuff." His cotton, a third of normal, did not pay its expense. He had a few hogs, and these helped to carry things along.

He had not gone to the Red Cross, and he did not want to go. If the Red Cross, moreover, stopped feeding in March, he declared that would leave him, if he went, "in worse shape than now." He saw no prospect of feeding himself past March.

Most Needy Section

This section of the county, adjacent to Akins, is reported at the court house to be one of its most needy sections and at the same time one of the last to come in for Red Cross relief. Akins is a tiny settlement with two stores. Not many years ago there were five. One small deserted building still stands, and another was being torn down to be carted away and rebuilt as a garage. The farm homes about Akins and through the neighborhood are generally painted and attractive, above the class of the weather-browned cabin.

Once well-to-do, the locality has been declining for nearly a decade, G. M. Mills, the postmaster and keeper of one of the stores, said. Land ownership has passed away in large part through foreclosures to "loan companies" elsewhere. The great majority now farming are tenants. Mr. Mills reported that not a great deal of progress was being made in getting the Government crop loans. One renter he referred to as having been blocked by his landlord.

On the porch of the store, sentiment did not seem to run greatly in favor of the federal loan. "I hear ten are being turned down where one gets by," remarked a local farmer, "so I haven't tried. Maybe I'll be able to get a little money later from the bank. I don't know."

At the household of another farmer, who owns his little tract, the same gloom and doubt of the future was voiced. "Suppose I did put in for the government money," observed this veteran. "It can be used only for feed, seed and fertilizer; that is, for the making of the crop. I cannot buy any food out of it to keep us on while making the crop.

"I have no money and cannot live on only a garden, without any money to spend for anything at all. If I give the Government a first lien I cannot borrow a penny anywhere else. I don't see how the government loan is going to help me. I am not going to borrow money to feed my mule when I can't feed my family."

Needs Only $75

A young fellow who is renting said he and his wife had been talking about what they were going to be able to do this year. He had written the agent of the loan company owning his farm to ask permission to let the Government have the first lien on the crop, but didn't expect to get it. All he needed was $75 to see him through.

Another long-timer, also a renter, had not "put in." He once owned a $4100 house but things had not gone well, and he had been forced to let it go to pay debts.

Now he owed $135 on his team of mules and wagon. For food he had to go to the neighbors before applying for relief, and when the first allotment of that came, he dispossessed himself of much of it to pay back to the neighbors. Now he was going back to them for something to eat, until the next Red Cross supply day.

Still another farmer of long service was looking with hope and not complete certainty to a bank for the $50 he required to pull him through. He did not want to ask his landyord to waive his rights in favor of the Government.

How farmers without resources are going to be fed, even after obtaining a Government crop loan, is a question, declared W. A. Matthews, the local man handling the applications for loans.

In behalf of owners of farm land living within the county and renting to others, it was said at one farm home than often these local landlords were troubled as to how to pay taxes, and if they received no rents, they would be in difficulty themselves.

Indian Did Not Know About It

Finally, after traveling side roads for a long time, the farm of a Cherokee Indian was reached. Mr. Bushyhair owns his place. He also was baffled. He said he has not heard of the Government loan. He said he would go and see about it.

Sequoyah County's farmers are mostly men who work little farms, comprising, on an average, 10 acres of cotton, 15 acres of corn, and three-quarters of an acre of miscellaneous produce.

Its agricultural prosperity has been running down for nearly a decade. The flood of 1927 dealt disastrously with it. It has had bank failures, the boll weevil, hail, and depleted soil. Like Leflore County to the south, Sequoyah has become a county, in large part, of renters. It also contains about 400 Indian families.

The Government Indian Service has a man who is working with the Red Cross for relief among these. There are also a number of Negroes. The rich bottoms have some large farms. A fraction of the county's farmers are represented to be shiftless, not inclined to work much, and generally poor.

The Red Cross is feeding 1200 native families. Four hundred children, about 6 per cent of the total, are all reported out of school by the attendance officer.

Rain Relieves Wide Area in Middle West After Long Period of Drought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—Long-needed rain began falling last night over wide areas of the middle West, continued today and is expected to extend through Sunday, promising to break the drought which has oppressed some communities in this region for six months or more. Even the north and northwest portions of Arkansas got some rainfall, it is reported by C. A. Donnel, chief forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau here. Several inches will be needed, he said.

Columbia, Mo., has received the most rain so far reported, with a precipitation of 1.35 inches, Mr. Donnel said. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri have been favored, with half an inch or more being reported from many localities. The rain is going east to Ohio and western Pennsylvania, he said, with prospects good for Michigan and Minnesota today and tonight. Northeast Oklahoma got some night before last, while Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota have not had much.

The rain came at a time when many communities in southern Illinois were preparing either to conserve limited water supplies in wells or actually getting ready to haul water from distant points. Gov. L. L. Emmerson was meeting state officials at Mount Vernon to consider measures to relieve conditions in "Little Egypt," where there has been no considerable rainfall in nearly a year, when the first drops began to descend.

Food Sent to Tennessee

LAKE CITY, S. C., Feb. 7 (AP)—A freight car, laden with 50,000 pounds of home-grown foodstuffs, and estimated to be worth $1800, was rolling today toward Ripley, Tenn., for distribution among the drought sufferers. The food was the contribution of Lake City, but Olanta, Scranton, and Lee joined in. More than 500 farmers and merchants contributed.

Good Crops in Prospect

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6 (AP) — State Commissioners of Agriculture and others in authority reported today that plowing has started well and that good crops are in prospect in most sections of the South. Warm winter days, bringing springtime ahead of the calendar, sent plowmen into the fields to prepare an acreage far above normal for this early date.

Fund Totals $6,511,971

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Red Cross receipts in its drought relief campaign for $10,000,000 yesterday totaled $6,511,971.

Yale Declines Pillsbury Gift

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7—Yale University today joined Princeton, Harvard and Columbia Universities in declining the $25,000 bequest of the late Albert E. Pillsbury of Massachuchetts. The university statement issued this morning says:

"The Yale Corporation at its meeting today approved the recommendation made by its prudential committee on Jan. 24 that the university decline the bequest made to it by the late Albert E. Pillsbury under the terms and conditions stated in his will."

Mr. Pillsbury left the sum to Yale, Harvard, Princeton or Columbia on the condition that they would use it in disseminating information to discourage public approval of or connivance with women entering business, professional or political life.

Mr. Pillsbury had been an attorney-general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and was long a public servant in various capacities.

Too Heavy for the Ice

Social Insurance in Germany Started in Time of Bismarck

Reports Show Increase in Costs and in Economic Burden—Investigator Voices Warning Against Alliance of Politics and Relief Work

SOCIAL INSURANCE SERIES—No. 4

Compulsory social insurance—what are its tendencies and effects? Should the United States and Canada follow the lead of France, Germany, Soviet Russia and others of the 40 nations that have adopted it in varying forms? Dr. Hoffman, consulting statistician and writer, who has made extensive first-hand investigations of the numerous phases of social insurance, outlines his views in four articles.

By FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

Social insurance in some form is in force in approximately 40 countries. The fundamental of compulsion is inherent in all of the various systems, designed primarily to ameliorate the condition of poorly or underpaid workers, but gradually being extended to those who receive more adequate earnings.

Instead of facing the social necessity of raising the earnings and standard of living of the workers concerned, the governments in question have aimed rather at perpetuating a deplorable condition of economic dependence continually giving rise to a menacing degree of social and political discontent.

The German system of compulsory social insurance was the first, having come into existence under the leadership of Prince Bismarck during the early eighties. Commencing in a small way, it increased in scope and purpose until in 1928 some 21,000,000 persons of both sexes were insured against sickness alone. The number insured against accident was 23,000,000 and under invalidity and old-age insurance, 18,000,000. The estimated population of Germany in 1928 was about 61,500,000.

Big Increase in Funds

During 1928 the sickness insurance system provided aid during 290,000,000 days of sickness, compared with 134,000,000 days provided for during 1913. The gross income of the various sick funds increased from 670,000,000 marks in 1914 to 2,100,000,000 marks in 1928, a German mark being equivalent to about 25 cents. Of this income in 1928, 29,000,000 marks were a direct state subsidy, compared with no subsidy in 1914. The cost of administration increased from 52,500,000 marks in 1914 to 139,000,000 marks in 1928.

Contributions under the compulsory sickness insurance system increased from 34.55 marks per member in 1914 to 88.53 marks in 1927, while the cost of administration increased from 2.99 marks per member to 5.17 marks during the same period.

Returns to the insured during 1927 reached the impressive amount of 1,464,000,000 marks.

According to Professor Winslow of Yale University, the German social insurance system represents 8½ per cent of the wage earner's weekly income, while the cost to the employer is 5 per cent more. No one who knows anything about wage economics can make light of these figures in their relation to the cost of production, and their bearing on matters of international competition.

Effect on Economics

Hence the profound interest of countries having established social insurance systems to induce by education, publicity or skillful propaganda, other countries not having assumed these huge responsibilities and financial burdens to do likewise.

But once having adopted a social insurance system in however simple a form, it shows a non-resisting tendency to grow and become more complicated and, by inference, more costly. And having once been adopted, it becomes practically impossible to take a step backward and retrieve the economic, social and political errors of misguided opportunists, statesmen and politicians.

The literature on German social insurance has reached prodigious proportions. There is controversy on practically every phase of the subject and it is extremely difficult to disentangle the evidence without an extended personal investigation.

Initiative and Self-Reliance

Thousands of reports of individual insurance institutions have to be critically examined to reach to the root of a difficult question. In its last analysis the German worker's mental attitude must be taken into account, for the German workman has always depended infinitely more upon the state for certain needs than has ever been the case for the workers in the United States or Canada.

American individual initiative, self-reliance and enterprise have brought the highest standard of living of any country of the world. American industrial conditions are decidedly superior, giving rise to a much lesser incidence of occupational diseases than is the case in Germany, although much has been done to improve matters during recent years.

The system in Germany unquestionably has done much good considering the depressed economic situation of the people. There is a high sense of public duty which furnishes a vast amount of public service at minimum cost. But to use the German system as a precedent for the United States or Canada would be a serious fallacy. Different countries rest their social, political and economic policies upon different grounds and different necessities.

Certainly the German evidence is conclusive as to the increasing cost and increasing economic burdens of social insurance under the best possible conditions of governmental control, except in so far as the German system lends itself unduly to bureaucracy and red tape.

Case Average Raised

That the German system has not made progress during recent years is perhaps best shown by the Hamburg Communal Sick Fund. Between 1924-27 the average number of cases of sickness per 100 members changed from 41 in 1924 to 53 in 1927. The number of sick days per 100 members increased from 1229 in 1924 to 1588 in 1927.

While opinion is divided as to whether the German system is a direct inducement to malingering, my own judgment is strongly to the effect that minor ailments are too readily exaggerated for the purpose of absence from work and state support during illness.

The American method of dealing with the subject of wage earners' incapacities proceeds along the lines of removing the causes that give rise to them.

From every practical point of view, therefore, the United States and Canada may well learn the lessons of European experience that it is best to avoid an entangling alliance of politics and medicine on the one hand, and of poor relief on the other which involve every social insurance system wherever it has been tried.

Socialistic Trend Increased

In 1918 I had occasion to review the German compulsory health insurance system, coming to the disconcerting conclusion that the system had failed to meet the expectations of the German people under the stress of war conditions.

Looked upon as a modified form of poor relief, the system unquestionably serves a useful purpose. But I observed at the time that, "instead of effectively suppressing social democracy throughout the German Empire, the social insurance institutions merely served the purpose of furthering the spread and more general acceptance of radical socialistic doctrines, sustained by the feudalism and paternalism of the German Government.

"Instead of lessening the prevailing amount of social unrest, the social insurance institutions merely increased the demand for additional benefits out of all proportion to the intrinsic value of the financial contributions made by employers and employees.

"Instead of substantially improving the economic condition of German wage earners, the benefits provided through social insurance were never adequate to meet more than the requirements of a minimum standard of living.

"In the direction of sanitary reform the corresponding progress throughout the United States was measurably in advance of German achievements. The condition of the medical profession throughout Germany has not been materially improved, but quite to the contrary, the ethical standards have been perceptibly lowered, attaining in some communities to the proportion of a positive public scandal. The better element has been discouraged by the opportunities extended to the more unscrupulous to encourage malingering and fraud and widespread imposition upon the funds."

In many of the funds more than half of the wage earners will claim sickness and medical benefits throughout the year. Most of these benefits are, by independent inquiries, proven to be unjustifiable demands upon the funds, practically insisted upon as a right either as unemployment benefits or poor relief disguised as claims for sickness and inability to work.

The system in every direction has fostered dishonesty, deception and dissimulation. Imposition upon the funds, the drawing of sick pay during periods of unemployment on the basis of certificates of illness wrongfully issued by attending physicians, had become the rule rather than the exception throughout Germany at the outbreak of the war. Numerous investigations made by impartial inquiry reveal the widespread practice of malingering, frequently attaining to half the proportion of all the sick claims, chiefly made for short periods of time and involving in the aggregate enormous burdens upon German industry.

According to the annual report of the Hamburg Communal Sick Fund for 1927, it is pointed out that regardless of better economic conditions, the sickness rate has continued to increase but apparently not because of actual sickness but because of the trend to use unemployment as a subterfuge.

Since the benefits under sickness insurance are apparently greater than under unemployment insurance the trend is to utilize the former for relief purposes. In the 1927 report it is pointed out that out of 57,768 alleged patients incapable of working, 21,199 were upon examination found fully competent to return to their labors, and out of 27,227 who upon request did not present themselves, 16,163 were subsequently reported as having reported for work.

Imposition Frequent

Hence the urgency of a careful examination into every claim made to prevent imposition, which, of course, is equivalent to an increase in the inspectorial personnel and more burdensome interference with the private affairs of the insured.

As I observed in 1918, "The German experience proves the inadequacy of social insurance as an effective means of securing the required degree of continuous social progress demanded by modern standards of labor and life. The fundamental of such progress is social justice and the largest measure of political and social freedom consistent with the security, the well-being and the happiness of all.

"The German experiment in paternalism and coercion sounds the most convincing note of warning to other industrial countries, where under free institutions under the ministry of voluntary service, savings and self-sacrifice, infinitely better and more lasting results have been achieved."

It is devoutly to be hoped that the warning will be heeded by the American people and that they will develop a strong and thoroughly effective opposition to any and every tendency toward autocracy, paternalism and coercion, as inherently hostile and fatal to their traditional conception of personal and political liberty in a democracy.

Shape of Eros Fixed as Elongate

Eros, the tiny asteroid, now only 16,000,000 miles from the earth, is some 20-25 miles in length and 8-10 miles in width, and its shape is thus definitely fixed as elongate. Announcement was made yesterday at the Harvard Observatory by Dr. Leon Campbell.

This announcement follows the receipt of a cable from the Union Observatory, Johannesbourg, S. Af., which arrived via the Royal Astronomical Observatory in Copenhagen, Den., clearing house for astronomical news of the Eastern Hemisphere. The cable reads: "Eros elongation how observed angle changing in photometric period 5¼ hours." (Signed) Van den Bos, Finsen, Stromgren. Dr. Stromgren is royal astronomer at Copenhagen, and Dr. W. H. van den Bos is the astronomer with Mr. W. S. Finsen, the scientific assistant at the Union Observatory, Johannesbourg, S. Af.

The astronomers have arrived at their conclusions about the size and shape of Eros through observations of the period of variation in the range of light intensity coming from that planet. The latest observations settle a long controversy as to whether the planet was elongated or merely so pitted and spotted as to cause variations.

COLOMBIA NAMES ENVOY

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—Fabio Lozano, former Secretary of Public Works, was named Minister to the United States today. Mr. Lozano will take the post held by Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera prior to his resignation four months ago to become President of Colombia.

WAY IS SHOWN TO NEW BASIS OF PROSPERITY

Carnegie Endowment Man Says Wealth Must Be Spread in Wages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Permanent prosperity must be built on a foundation of economic justice, in which wealth must be democratized by increasing wages in proportion to the development of industry itself, according to Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In an article in the February issue of "International Conciliation," issued by the Endowment today, Dr. Shotwell declares that the depression has performed a valuable service in calling attention to the need for "scientific thinking" in social, political and economic problems of the world and that the "theory of business cycles" has opened up "a major field for economic study."

"For the first time since our present economic system reached maturity," the article continues, "there is a thoroughgoing tendency upon the part of all thoughtful people to analyze the very nature of the system under which civilization has reached such a climax of organization and of maladjustment.

"If, as seems likely, this analysis means the injection into the social, political and economic problems of that kind of scientific thinking which has remade the relations of mankind to the material world, it may be that the temporary setback of these last few months will help the world along to a new stage of progress.

"The only way, therefore, to build up business in terms of permanent prosperity—business which will not suffer the recurring tragedies of unemployment and hard times—is to plan for and think in terms of a larger economic community than that of any nation, however vast its resources. There is only one way by which prosperity can continue to meet the increasing demands of increasingly organized industry, and that is by a parallel increase of the buying power of the common man the world over.

"The bigger the business, the more it is organized according to sound principles and not dependent upon the temporary support which tariffs yield by a tax upon the consumers, either here or abroad, the more it must look toward increasing the democratization of wealth which enables the common man to buy the goods which he produces. Wages must be increased not to some limited point which the experience of the past assigns, but proportionately with the development of industry itself. This is the challenge to economics which American industry gives back as an answer to the skepticism of Moscow, which does not believe that such things are possible without iron control from above.

"The ultimate fact is that just as permanent peace rests upon the practice of justice in the political world, so permanent prosperity rests upon economic justice."

CLEARANCE SALE
Example of Value
Queen Anne Chair
Down Cushions—Walnut Legs, Carved
$68.00
ALLEN HALL, CO.
423 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
. . . *Presenting*
A Very Rare Sale of
FINE QUALITY
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WOOL BLANKETS
The Stock of a Manufacturer Retiring from Business Offered at ⅓ Off Present Low Prices
This manufacturer made blankets of only the finest type. We are proud to offer you these rich, warm, luxurious two-color blankets. The long, fleecy nap, the properly styled pastel colors and the generous heavy silk satin bindings mark these blankets as bedding suited to the finest of homes. The size is generous —72x84—every detail of workmanship in these fine blankets is so obviously superior as to leave absolutely nothing to be desired in their quality. Regularly $13.50..... each
$9
Orchid and Green, Rose and Green, Rose and Gold, Green, Orchid and Peach, Green and Peach and Blue and Gold.
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Temple Place and West Street, Boston

Another Lockhart Mill End Sale
Begins Monday!
Lockhart Days are here again! And what a grand time good Bostonians are going to have . . . buying smart things . . . new things . . . necessary things . . . luxurious things at the biggest savings ever! Everything from a spool of thread to a mohair living room suite at prices that are miraculously low! Remember—this great sale starts Monday at nine o'clock!
You'll have to come in to discover the big values . . . only a very few are listed here!
$9.94 Women's or Misses' Dresses, **$6.90**
$25 Lavishly Furred Coats for Women or Misses, **$15**
$3 Thompson's glove fitting back lace Corsets, **$1.98**
$12.49 Velour Portieres, 36 inches wide, **$7.95**
$6.98 and $7.95 4-Piece Suits for boys, 8-18, **$4.94**
$3.95 to $5 Shoes for Women and Girls, **$1.94**
$29.95 Alex. Smith Velvets and Axminsters, **$19.95**
$2.98 Imported China Tea Sets, 23 pieces, **$1.98**
$8.50 All Wool 66x80 Plaid Blankets, Pair **$4.99**
$1.50 Madras, Broadcloth Shirts for Men, **$1.00**
$3.50 to $4 Women's Kid or Lambskin Gloves, **$2.39**
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed
HOUGHTON'S
BOSTON
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

Jays Boston Ready-to-Wear Store

Dressmaker Touches Distinguish Even the New Knitted Clothes!
There's a new grace of line, daintiness of weave, softness of detailing by which you may recognize the new knitted clothes that are finding such favor for Spring. They're interpreted in the traditional Jays manner with only one standard considered. . . *the best.*
Each suit, no matter what the price, is marked consistently low . . . 164.90 and down to 19.90.

REAGAN, KIPP CO.
162 TREMONT STREET
Boston
Antique Jewelry
Special Sale Week of February 9th

RADIO AVIATION

Mixing Perfume and Pickles

You Can't Sell Class to a Jazz Audience

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IF PUBLISHERS used as little coherent taste in planning their magazines and newspapers as the broadcasting chains and stations do in their efforts, the publication field would be in a state of chaos. To many listeners broadcasting is almost at that point.

Imagine picking up a newspaper in New York the first column of which contained a Times story, the next a Graphic, the next a Sun, the next a Daily News, the next a Herald Tribune, and then, besides this some tabloid newspaper illustrations, the whole thing being mixed not only as to the style of writing but the typographical efforts as well. Combine this hodge-podge with a constant stream of advertising equally as mixed in its value and place as the news stories discussed and you have a good picture of exactly what the broadcasters are offering the public today.

The advertising is the easiest to note and it is getting full blame for the present antipathy for radio among the intelligent listening public. Yet good advertising in limited quantities would not be objectionable if the stations offering it would decide on some definite level and stay there.

One of the best-known American silk companies recently sought to go on a chain network with a very high type of program. It made one stipulation, however. That was, that the programs on either side of it must be of equal merit and quality. Of course the chains could not give that assurance and in admitting it illustrated the writer's contention that there is no unity of plan in broadcast offerings today. The chain in this instance lost the account, of course.

Reaching a Class Audience

This company, selling good products, wanted to reach the type of people who would buy their products. They wanted to get the largest amount of listener return for the money they invested in broadcasting. If they advertised in a publication they would choose the higher types which would offer them a responsive reader field. This is good advertising.

In radio they wanted the same assurance, of course. They wanted to be sure that the type of listener they would find tuned into the network when they went on the air was the kind that would make their broadcasting investment worth while. This meant that the preceding program must be of the same quality as theirs. It meant that the following program should be equally as good so that when their program stopped, something jarring would not suddenly leap out at the listeners they had been entertaining and, in annoying them, take the edge off the good will the company had built up.

If these makers of fine silks followed a cheap jazz band advertising cigarettes or something of the sort, they would be getting an audience entirely out of keeping with what they had to offer. A million jazz listeners would not do them as much good as 25,000 listeners who cared for the better things.

Examine the programs of the stations and their chains today and see how completely they ignore this fundamental of good advertising, and yet they are seriously in the advertising business. Jazz, pickles, fine perfumes, washing machines, shaving cream, oil burners and a hundred other products are thrown together into the hopper of broadcasting and thoroughly mixed. The product can naturally be only one thing.

A recent good example was the broadcasting of an exceptionally fine performance of "Die Meistersinger," by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, from the Boston Opera House through a Boston station. After several hours of entrancing music the opera ended and in a split second, while we were still under the charm of this opera, a 22-piece dance band burst out in a raucous rendering of "Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!" It was a severe and most unpleasant shock, and the readers can imagine how it left us feeling toward radio and particularly that station.

Class Days a Solution

What to do about it? That is up to the chains primarily. The individual stations take their cues from the chains and try to model their offerings after them. The chains must go back to the publication field for the answer.

Publications are divided into many classes. There are definite "class" publications, such as Vogue, Vanity Fair, etc., which cater to the best tastes. There are a lot of middle-class papers and magazines. Then there are the cheaper publications, dealing in the melodramatic angle in all their efforts. Advertisers can buy exactly the type of reader they wish to reach through this classification.

Radio needs the same thing, a class chain or group of class stations, a chain which would, instead of catering to the present alleged 13-year-old level, seek to entertain the people of an 18-year-old level or more, people who buy the better newspapers and magazines.

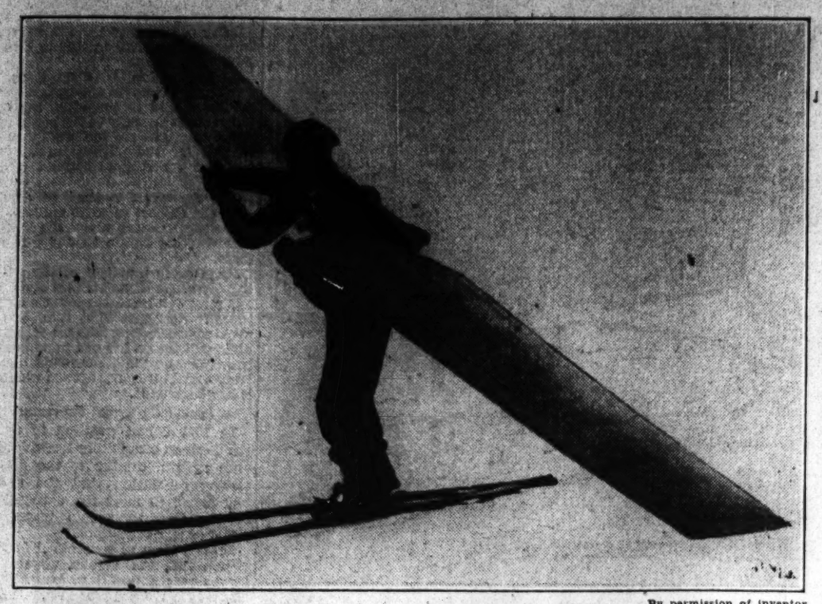
At the present time it is economically impossible to set aside a whole network for such a purpose.

What the networks could do, however, would be to set aside two evenings each week for "class" radio offerings, two evenings in which the people who like the better things could turn on their radios and leave them on for the evening, assured of a type of entertainment they appreciate.

Once the public knew about these evenings, people would soon plan their listening activities accordingly. The intelligent listener would know his two evenings and the other people would have the remaining four evenings a week. If each of the three chains did this and chose staggered nights, there would be good programs on at least one chain each of the six week-day nights.

Under such a system there is no doubt that the fast-departing listeners who like good things could be won back to listening again, provided of course, that the advertising on the "class" program be of a quality and quantity in keeping with its program offerings. Incidentally such classification should attract many new advertisers of the better type.

The chains have wanted a concrete suggestion of how they could improve broadcasting and solve the present advertising protests without giving up their source of revenue. Here is something for a starter.



ALL SET FOR A SKI FLIGHT IN AUSTRIA

By permission of inventor

Wings Over Snow

A New Sports Thrill

Vienna

SKIING has been considered a thrilling sport for centuries. Skimming a hard crust of snow down a slope is exhilarating. Ending such a run by a jump through space is much more so. Now the modern art of flying has been combined with this ancient art, and skiing or ski-flying promises to make all the thrills of previous skiing pale into significance.

Josef Krupka, inventor of the water ski, has now brought out a new invention, which he calls the "ski-flier." This is intended to add the thrill of flying to the skier's present joy of rushing over the snow at a high speed.

The apparatus appears to be as effective as it is simple. It consists of two parts, a pair of "wings" fastened together by means of an adjustable narrow metal tube, and an aluminium-plated protection for the skier's back, extending to the hips. Each of the wings is about six feet long and consists of a framework formed by the interlacing of a number of light wooden members, over which is tightly drawn a covering as used on airplane wings. The width of the wings varies from one meter to 60 centimeters, the narrowest parts being the ends. The metal crossbar is fitted on to the aluminium back-plate by means of movable bearings.

After the "ski-flier" has been placed in position, the skier stands with his hands resting on the tips of the wings —as shown in the photograph—and prepares to move off down the slope in the ordinary way. His leg movements being perfectly free, the skier is as little hindered by the presence of the wings as he would be by ski-sticks. The weight of the whole apparatus at rest is 15 kilograms, about 33 pounds, but this "grows less" as speed is attained. Thus, according to the inventor's own statements, when the skier is traveling at 12 miles an hour, he does not feel any weight, whilst at 20 miles per hour flying begins and the friction of the skis upon the snow disappears.

In experiments already carried out, the inventor has remained in the air more than one minute at a stretch, and he maintains that this time can be much extended, provided that the attempts are made on suitable slopes. He has hitherto "flown" only in the Wienerwald around Vienna, where he is naturally much limited by the contour of the land. For the expert skier, to start "ski-flying" is not difficult, for it is simply a case of allowing oneself to be carried by the wind. To stop in one's flight is equally easy. By tilting the wings upward their resistance to the air is made greater, and the skier slows down gradually; then, by transferring the whole weight of the body and of the left wing on to the right side, and effecting a turning movement, he ends his flight, facing the hill down which he has come.

The whole apparatus can be folded up and put in a rucksack for transport purposes. As to its uses, it is pointed out that on ski-tours much greater speed can be attained than ever before, and that all former ski-jumping records should now be beaten. As a means of rescue, among the mountains in winter, it might also be used to good effect, it being possible—it is claimed—to fly over obstacles in the way of rescue.

Laughing at King Winter

Modern Flying Is Nearly Weatherproof

Washington

BAD weather, seasonal problems of rail, motor and water transportation, are having less effect this winter than ever before on the youngest method of travel—the air lines. Faced only by a dwindling mental handicap in the form of apprehension on the part of the public that winter flying involves considerable personal discomfort, operators of this country's 113 domestic mail, passenger, and express services are confident that this winter will see a new record established for maintenance of scheduled flights.

At the present season of the year with storm fences protecting roads and railroad lines from drifts, air transport lines are standing pat and relying on their usual aids to navigation, with little fear of high winds, snow, sleet, and ice.

A rough average of 75 per cent of trips possible were flown on the country's outstanding passenger-carrying lines last winter. The air mail service, naturally, scored an even higher mark, and this year both records will be bettered.

Expansion of the system of lighted airways, weather-broadcasting stations, telegraph-typewriter reporting systems, and radio-range beacons is expected to contribute immeasurably to winter operation in the sections of the country where poor weather conditions usually exist during the period from December to April.

Expansion of field facilities has provided more safe places of refuge from suddenly brewed blizzards and squalls, and the weather-reporting services are keeping pilots adequately supplied with meteorological information.

There are nearly 1800 airports and landing fields in the United States. Such a number of terminals makes it possible for planes to start off on scheduled runs in the face of approaching storms, reach a convenient landing field on the route before weather becomes severe enough to cause an interruption in the flight, and wait for conditions to improve before continuing the trip.

Forming a network all over the country, 15,000 miles of airways now are equipped for night flying. With the exception of parts of the recently designated central and southern transcontinental routes, practically every important airway can be flown at any time of the 24 hours.

Weather information is broadcast in regular schedules from at least 33 government radio stations situated at straetgic points on the heavily used airways. Ten radio range beacons emit their dot-dash signals and provide an unmistakable path for aircraft to follow, in conjunction with telegraph-typewriter circuits.

When unusually serious storms are in progress, airplanes suffer interruptions along with the rest of America's transportation scheme. But as soon as the skies clear, the waiting planes taxi to the take-off line and speed on their trips. Minor storms need have no more effect on aircraft than on motor buses and trains, and in addition there is no delay occasioned by waiting for roads to be broken open, drifts shoveled away, and switches cleared of snow and ice.

Curiously enough, it is fog and not show which is the principal meteorological handicap during the winter season. Ordinarily over the northern half of the United States and along the coasts, the end of winter is accompanied by a period when dense fogs occur, doing far more damage to schedules than rain, snow, or sleet storms.

Radio Vigilantes Committees

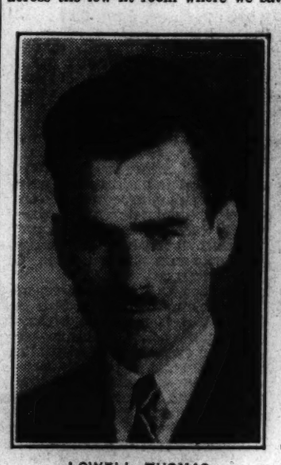
News Announcers Must Toe the Mark

By JANET MABIE

IF ANYONE should point out Lowell Thomas to me and say, "What do you suppose he is?" I should probably reply, "A bond salesman."

I think the descriptive usually applied to him is "intrepid adventurer," and I seem to remember his having gone pretty thoroughly into the otherwise quiet if conclusive career of the no-doubt abashed Mr. Lawrence of whom you hear now in Arabia, again in the Sudan, yet again in some other outlandish place, under exhilarating outlandish circumstances. But I should never think of the phrase "intrepid adventurer" to apply to Lowell Thomas. For he is a comparatively small, excessively neatly got up man, with a kind of urban look to him; precise clothes, precise gestures, a precise manner of speech, a voice that is far fuller and of richer fiber than is often to be found in a man of his architecture, shall I say?

I know that Lowell Thomas lives on a hidden farm somewhere, of 250 acres, through which a trout stream winds. I do not know where the farm is; he did not intend me to know; that I could tell, though I could only dimly make out his evasive smile across the low-lit room where we sat



LOWELL THOMAS

and discoursed, for the most part, on the letters he gets as a result of his Literary Digest broadcast.

I don't know if he thinks hundreds of people who always wanted a 250-acre farm, with a trout stream winding through it, would immediately pick up their belongings and follow him to it if they did know where it was. But I should think the most probable reason for his secrecy about its location was that he has tons of work to do and must needs keep one little corner in which to do it. He does a fair broadcast of news, and it is not inconceivable that he feels himself in the position of the man who built mousetraps, very good ones, and that he cannot have the whole world making a pathway to his door.

After a little time, if he ever gets time to put it together, he is going to make a book out of some of the letters he gets. A block of them, I think, will be from children. "Grand," said he, telling of bunches of letters, a score or two, that would come in one mail and turn out to be all from boys in the same room at some public school. They had liked this story and they had not liked that one. Why did he pronounce such a word so, when they had been told to pronounce it some other way? Wouldn't he tell them if he was right, so they could take full advantage of that ineffable boon to childhood which is the occasional catching out of the teacher?

"The quickest pickup I ever got on pronunciation was on the word 'Antietam.' I slipped a few words behind my timing one night, and when I spilled 'Antietam' into the microphone, accenting the last syllable, I knew I had made a slip, but there was no chance to repair it. I think that night everyone who lives near the battlefield took pen in hand to labor with me on the point. They were undoubtedly right, and I was undoubtedly wrong. I am one who likes to admit his mistakes. It was quite a job to contemplate, answering all those letters. Well, that was a practical matter, and could be dealt with; but the interesting thing to me was the sensitiveness it indicated in the radio audience to correct pronunciation.

"I have often heard heated discussions on the point that average Americans are very careless about their speech. That they say 'Lookit' and 'Gonna' and 'Whatdyuh mean?' Of course, to some extent, they do. But a careful use of the English language is not defunct when people by the score pick me up on emphasizing the wrong syllable of 'Antietam.'"

I should be willing to believe that somewhere along the road Lowell Thomas had been an attaché at some embassy with very explicit rules on the uses of secrecy and discretion, for all I could get out of him, in the way of comment, on the perennial subject of news broadcasts versus the newspaper. I personally am one whose morning papers are spoiled by my having heard a news broadcast at midnight. I like surprises, even the dull and often disturbing surprises of the metropolitan press. I do not wish to wake up in the morning and suddenly remember that I know what is going to be in the papers when I get them.

I could see that Mr. Thomas took no responsibility for spoiling newspapers for me. He had three taboos, he said, in his broadcasts.

Prohibition, crime and scandal. The first because the Literary Digest has had a poll, and he is the spokesman on the air for the Literary Digest, and there is no necessity for his being unduly repetitious. The second and third because, unfortunately, there are plenty of newspapers that do not wish to be deprived of their specialties, which are crime and scandal.

Lowell Thomas considers himself a "feature writer of the air." I think that is an apt definition. He has been about a lot. He has seen lots of weird sights, and pasticipated in quantities of weird events. News dispatches are very apt to make it possible for him to reach back into his remembrance and pull out something to add to the spot news that makes it interesting and additionally informative to the radio listeners.

The clock suddenly announced an hour loudly. Mr. Thomas jumped compactly from his chair, gathered up an armful of papers—letters, they were, and doubtless some of them about mistakes—and his hat and coat and made hurried good-bys, but I must say he left me feeling that I need not have introduced the subject of his being a dangerous competitor of the daily newspaper. We settled nothing, to be sure. But I got a feeling that it is just as well for the world to contain some things that never can be settled.

Scotland House

Tir-nan-og Comes Down Through the Years

Edinburgh

PEER and peasant, sitting at their own firesides and enjoying in common the great feast that is daily radiocast from all over the world, was the picture drawn by William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, at the opening of the new Scottish Broadcasting House at 5 Queen Street recently.

The minor key which distinguishes the music of the Scottish people was pointed out as originating hundreds of years ago when their Celtic forefathers believed it possible to hear ravishing music wafted on the western winds around the land of the ever-young—the Tir-nan-og—and Mr. Adamson said that radio particularly brought this to him.

The new house consists of three studios, the largest with the dimensions and equipment of a theater holding 300 persons. In fact, this studio is the largest in the British Isles at present. It has galleries along three sides for audiences which will be admitted from time to time for special programs.

The opening ceremonies included a beautiful and impressive program of Scottish poetry and music, arranged by David Cleghorn. The Duke of Atholl presided.

London Copies Moscow

Soviet Russia's alleged propaganda broadcasts from Moscow, presumably designed for British reception because English is the language used, are being monitored by the British Post Office. Short-hand reporters are stationed at the Post Office's experimental radio station near St. Albans, and their transcripts are sent directly to the Foreign Office, according to Wireless World of London. The Moscow broadcasts are on 1304 kilocycles (about 230 meters).

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Jesters Male Trio.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 String Ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Reinhers and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Black Iron Shiners.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 "Sailor" Ryan's Political Review.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; Vee Lawnhurst; Handy Boys Trio.
9:00 WBZ Players.
9:30 NBC, Rettenberg's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; Bruins-Canadiens hockey report.
11:20 "Diekens Memorial," Cosmo Hamilton.
11:45 Irving Guyer's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Collegians Orchestra.
6:45 Yankee Network Recital.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Chewing Gum Industry."
7:30 CBS, Soloists; Henry Burbig; Freddy Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers: recorded.
8:30 Grace Hayes, W. C. Fields, direct from Broadway theater.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 Ben Pollack's Orchestra; Helen Rowland, soloist.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "East Lynne."
11:00 Time; Bruins-Canadiens' hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Gloucester Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; time.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 8

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 Boston Musicians' Subscription Fund Concert; Frederick Tillotson, pianist; Frances Foskette, soprano; Prof. Archibald Davison.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Famous Felths"; Lincoln Day service.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Maria Kurenko, soprano; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Sketch, "Earth Incorporated."
10:30 NBC, Lands Trio and White.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:45 a. m.—Eome for Aged Program.
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 "Twenty-first Anniversary, Boy Scouts."
2:00 Hour for Religious Liberals: speaker; soloists.
3:30 Marjorie W. Leadbetter, soprano; Alice A. Drayton, pianist.
3:00 NBC, "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:15 NBC, Musical Crusaders: mixed chorus.
4:45 NBC, Quartet and ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; Review.
6:05 "Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 NBC, Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Tollefson Trio.
7:00 Dance orchestra and soloists.
7:15 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Hans Jelitch Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Don Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador; Wheeler McMillan, editor, speakers; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Frascati Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Little Buster Melodies.
10:00 Einar Hansen, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Male quartet; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-224m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 "Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor. Overture. La Cenerentola (Rossini); Suite "Der Burger als Edelmann" (Strauss); Danse Macabre (Saint-Saens); Pacific 231 (Honegger); Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 OBS, "Sweethearts of the Air"; mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funny-boners; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Helen Rogers, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Flufferettes Orchestra.
7:15 Dance orchestra.
7:30 Royal Dadmun, baritone; Jean Bedetti, cellist; Felix Fox, pianist; Carl Lamson, pianist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "The Gauchos": Argentine.
9:00 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 9

Vocal and Instrumental

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Popular classics and ballads. Watch too for that lovely English waltz "Blue Pacific Moonlight." 8:30.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). "Toreador Song" by soloist; popular review by orchestra. 9.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:30.

Ben T. Weaver, bass; Alexander Leventon, violinist; Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). "Hear Ye Winds and Waves," by vocalist; "Album Leaf" by violinist. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Alexander Kirilloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular review. 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra (CBS—T). 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 10.

Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). Political Washington. 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

"The Mazarin Stone" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes story. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Italian, French and German opera selections. 6:05, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Beethoven, Mozart, Strauss, Massenet and MacDowell. 11.

Vocal

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Recitals

"The Snow Man" (WJZ—T). Children's story period. 5.

John Barclay, baritone; Dagmar Rybner, pianist (WEAF Chain). 7.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). Radio's one man show. 7:30.

Daytime Programs

"Cheerio" (WEAF Chain). 8:30 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain, WJZ Chain). 9:02, 9:30 a. m.

United States Navy Band (CBS). 8:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Columbia Artist Recital (CBS). 2.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch, conductor. 3.

Sixteen Singers (WEAF Chain). Mixed chorus. 3:30.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15

"Classic Gems" (WJZ Chain). 4:30.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—Dutch Girls Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Professional Women's Club.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Salon Ensemble.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

French Color Television

M. Barthelemy, French television experimenter, claims to have perfected a system of color television which excels anything achieved in other countries, says a report from George R. Canty, Department of Commerce trade commissioner at Paris. Not only can facial features be reproduced distinctly, but entire scenes can be transmitted and received by radio, the inventor claims.

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British Universities Study International Relations in Clubs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cheltenham, Eng.

CLUBS for the study of international relations have been so successful in the universities of America that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has endeavored to parallel them in Europe. The good will of the British Universities League of Nations Society has been secured and practically every English and Scottish university has now a recognized group of students studying international relations.

Owing to their special pivotal character in the promotion of public sentiment, attention has been given to the training colleges for teachers; and at Cheltenham there is a particularly strong Carnegie International Relations Club. This society has been distinguished not only on account of the eminent extramural lecturers who have voluntarily associated themselves with this effort but also because of the energy with which the study-circle movement has been developed. Not only is every member of the teaching staff a patron, but the roll covers over 80 per cent of the college students. This progress was so phenomenal that, after a visit from the secretary of the European center of the Carnegie Endowment at Paris, the college was presented with a library relevant to international affairs, on the same generous scale as those with which universities are endowed.

The purpose of the Cheltenham International Relations Club is to stimulate in the teachers-in-training an interest in international questions. The work of this group is of more than parochial interest because this college possesses an unusually large number of old students' clubs thriving throughout England and thus many alumni keep in intimate touch with the parent body.

Access to these books has caused the formation of no fewer than 14 study circles. Here again the Carnegie Endowment has provided courses of study, documents and the fortnightly issue of the Bulletin of International News. The focus of the study is on the conditions for the building of a United States of Europe. But in order to bring this study into sharp definition it has been found necessary to examine first those conditions which are making for instability in international fields, such as: the growth of nationalism in Egypt and India, the financial obligations of Germany under the Young plan, the progress of state experiments in Russia and the anxious interest of France with regard to "security."

Left—Freshman Boys, University of Chicago. Center—Upper Classman Showing Some New Students Around the Quadrangles. Right—Freshman Girls.

The American Student

As Found in a Graduate School

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 8

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about, as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By DOROTHEA KAHN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

A UNIVERSITY that has a graduate student to match every undergraduate—about 3000 of each at a time—is bound to be a little different. Not that the graduates exert any conscious influence at the University of Chicago. They know their place. They study in their own reading rooms, chat in their own club and live in their own halls, leaving extracurricular activities to their juniors. And the younger students seldom give a passing thought to the prospective M. A.'s and Ph. D.'s all around them.

Nevertheless even the flightiest freshman seems aware of the dignity of the institution to which he belongs, while many young people say frankly that they are there because of the prestige to be gained by graduation from a school of its rank: A freshman class of 800 normally graduates about 1000. This means that numbers of students transfer from other colleges, coming up in their junior or senior year to get what they regard as a more significant degree or to enjoy some special opportunity for study which their first Alma Mater could not give them.

But the University of Chicago student body should by no means be neatly catalogued as wholly serious-minded. It has a large Chicago enrollment and this means that many of its sons and daughters attend for no more scholarly reason than that they can live at home. Even these young people, however, must meet selective scholastic entrance requirements, and many of them indicate that their respect for the university is not lessened by near acquaintance. "I have been reared in the belief that Chicago is the greatest of universities," one freshman girl from the neighborhood wrote, while many indicated that high school teachers, enthusiastic Chicago alumni, had interested them.

The reasons people give for attending university are as varied, of course, as the types that come. In reading through statements made by 100 entering freshmen this year, I found that they ranged from that of a boy who said his object was "to win an athletic letter and make a success in business" to several made by young persons so interested in scholarship that they already had longing eyes on a Ph. D. degree. Some with developed vocational interests said they wanted to enter this university because it offered the best work in their particular field. A good number came because they were eligible to honor scholarships, which are rather plentiful here. This year's freshman class included 40 high school valedictorians.

About two-thirds of the entering students said they had decided upon their vocations. Asked why they had chosen the field indicated, many students gave the obvious but still significant answer: "Because I think I will enjoy it." Probably as good a reason as any, although one might expect to find more talk about service and value to the community.

How permanent most decisions are may be questioned. Students I talked with were inclined to think that many of their classmates decide on something just to get started, not at all sure they will stay in their first vocation. "I'm going into business and see what turns up," a young man told me. A girl confessed: "I am preparing to teach French, but I don't really want to. My aim is to get married. I haven't found the man yet, but I hope to." The idea many students seem to have is that if you get a good solid college education, you can make yourself valuable somewhere. It's the old idea of being ready when opportunity knocks. A boy put it in modern terms: "I want to be able to step up in front when I get my 'break'."

Sense of Maturity

While many U. of C. students are young—a third of the freshmen this year were under 18 years—the one dominating characteristic I could detect from a heterogeneous mass of people was a sense of maturity. It is a tradition among Chicago students to feel a little superior to other college groups which indulge in what they call "rah-rah-ism." They say, rather proudly, "The university expects us to act as adults." Robert M. Hutchins, the youthful president, has already won popularity among the students because of his devotion to this policy. Even the women's dormitories here give residents the widest freedom, with the understanding that it will not be abused. Some new students are a little disappointed, it seems, when they find there are no rules to break, but most of them gladly agree to accept individual responsibility.

Social service has always been emphasized by the University of Chicago, which maintains a settlement in the stockyards district. "Does the present student generation show more or less interest in volunteer work?" was a question I put to the head of the neighborhood house. Miss Mollie Carroll, who attended the university in the period just before the World War and who has recently returned after distinguished service in an eastern college, said she was convinced that there was a rebirth of enthusiasm for volunteer work, that the present student generation was more keenly interested in social problems than the preceding two or three. About 300 students are "members" of the settlement, which means that they have showed their interest at least to the extent of paying $1, some to the extent of rendering volunteer service.

As to religious views, economic views and other opinions of the student body, it is extremely hard to draw conclusions. Students are not given to talking much about their more intimate problems. Campus conversation one overhears is either shop talk about work in classes or social chatter. However, about 90 per cent of the 100 freshmen whose records I read said they attended church of some denomination, more than half as members. And President Hutchins maintains that most students change very little under university influence, being much too "settled" when they get there.

An effort is being made to give impetus to student thought on vital matters by the formation of a "Men's Commission on Social Service and Religion." It is composed of 15 undergraduates, 5 graduates, 10 faculty members. The group, which includes students prominent in activities, carries on projects, holds open meetings and sometimes goes off for week-ends in the country to play and talk things over. For women students the Y. W. C. A. offers a center of religious and social activity. About 150 girls are active workers, among them leading campus women, according to Miss Margaret Clark, secretary.

On the whole, it seems to me that critics of "the younger generation" would find it hard to gather much material here. Of course, students rise in protest if you attempt to paint a white picture of them. They don't like to be idealized any more than they like to be caricatured, as they are in the movies. Just because they don't wave pennants and paint signs on battered automobiles, one must not infer that they don't have fun in college, they warned me. They have their good times in their own way, getting their amusements for better or worse much as other adults do in a big city. But university officers close to the students, such as George R. Moon, a dean in the College of Arts, Literature and Science, say that most students are much too busy to get into mischief. Instructors, attuned to the pace of graduates, pile on work, fraternities urge their members to participate in campus activities, while an estimated 65 per cent of the students do outside jobs to help pay their way. It would seem that most students really want a degree and that many actually enjoy being educated in the process.

Between Classes, University of Chicago.

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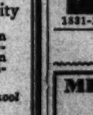

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Toulouse-Lautrec and Redon

By E. C. SHERBURNE
NEW YORK

HAVING offered the widely varying Daumier and Corot in a two-man show, the Museum of Modern Art teams another pair who are marked in their unlikeness—Toulouse-Lautrec and Odilon Redon. The first found release for his emotions as an onlooker at the Montmartre scene by selecting and intensifying significant elements of the always mundane spectacle. The second found escape for his intuitions in the imaginative use of brilliant color motives in nature—butterflies and flowers—as decoration for his dream faces, winged horses and idyllic nymphs.

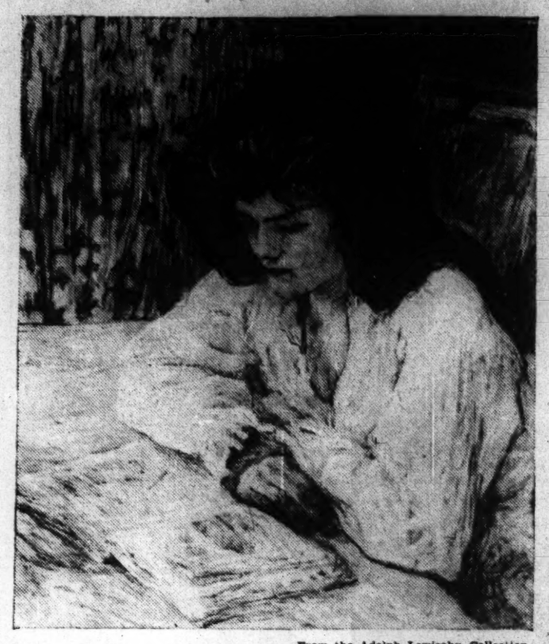
Only a month ago there was held at the Art Institute of Chicago a comprehensive exhibition of the work of Toulouse-Lautrec, which was commented upon penetratingly and at length in the Jan. 10 issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Among the pictures by this artist that do not give rein to his tendency toward caricature, is "Woman Reading," from the collection of Adolph Lewisohn of New York. This painting, done with thinned oils on cardboard, exemplifies Toulouse-Lautrec's command of line, for the whole composition is built up out of a multitude of strokes—the flowing long lines in the hair, the limp lines by means of which the form of the book is built up, the firm, straight, criss-crossed lines where the fabric of the woman's blouse breaks up into angular planes, the short and caressing lines that blend into the general tone and form of the face, and the sleight-of-hand evocation in the drapery background of blue rhythms that always just escapes falling into a pattern.

* * *

From this exhibition one gets the impression of an artist who was always drawing. Constantly in the cafés, circuses and cabarets though he was, he did not, because of a physical handicap, participate much in the hollow round of materialistic and mechanical revelry. He could look on and see the ugliness of this search for entertainment from without. He had resources, like Balzac, for a wryly laughing yet sympathetic view of the human procession, which is often at its most grotesque when it is working hard at trying to have a good time.

So Toulouse-Lautrec remains the artist to be admired for his skill, the commentator to be praised for his veraciousness. That he italicizes the grotesqueness of the dining party in "At the Moulin-Rouge" is entirely within his legitimate vein as an artist, working within a selection and an extension of a realistic theme. This painting, lent by the Art Institute of Chicago, is one of the most interesting in the show, because of the high angle of the view and because of the odd color note provided by a green-lighted face in the foreground.

The "Little Dog," painted on wood, and lent by the William Preston Harrison Collection of Los Angeles, would be proof of Toulouse-Lautrec's talents if nothing else were shown. Here the artist has seen with such accuracy, such completeness, and with such selection of the essential elements, that he gives us with a dozen brush strokes the very essence of that little animal, resting but alert for the first sign of action on the part of his master.



From the Adolph Lewisohn Collection

"Woman Reading," From a Painting by Toulouse-Lautrec, Shown With Other Works by This Artist and by Odilon Redon at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, Until March 2.

There are 66 works by Toulouse-Lautrec on view free until March 2 at the museum's rooms at 730 Fifth Avenue, together with 105 works by Odilon Redon. All these are loans from museums, private collections and dealers in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Boston, Buffalo and elsewhere.

* * *

Redon's sensitiveness to color attained to a brilliancy that was far removed from the ordinary person's sense of hues. Those who respond to loveliness in pure tone find this artist's colors exciting. They are like Heifetz's harmonics—sounds which your reason says cannot possibly be heard, so playfully do they romp back and forth across the line that we like to think divides the tangible from the inexpressible.

So much does the effect of a Redon painting or pastel depend upon its color that most of the catalogue's illustrations for this exhibition are given over to Toulouse-Lautrec's pictures. "Profile and Flowers," a Redon pastel, uses one of this artist's favorite arrangements of a vague, visionlike head against a brilliant high light of tone. Gay color notes at the side characteristically appear, and the woman's headdress is bejeweled with ornamentation as joyously put on as if some craftsman of old Siena had embroidered it with jewels and precious metals.

"Andromeda," a large decoration, contains much of Redon, with its standing nymph in a dream garden, a beflowered arch rising above her, and the whole done in evanescent hues that make us think not of the paint but of the idea of the composition, an idea that is intangible, unliterary, altogether something evolved out of the artist's imagination, and so attaining to a self-containment and complete expression.

* * *

Many manifestations of Redon's pictorial excursions into mysticism are to be seen in this show, such as "Dantesque Vision," a water color from the collection of John A. Holabird, with its two heads, eyes closed, emerging from a flaming sunset over a green headland beside the sea; "Pegasus," from the collection of Philip Hofer, with the poet about to leap on a mount that is pawing, impatient to be off; "Silence," with its cryptic head and two fingers sealing the lips, and "Roger and Angelica," in which hands emerge from mists of smoke, and coral reds and vaporous blues float before our eyes, like music seen instead of heard.

Exhibition of Chicago Artists

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

THE thirty-fifth annual exhibition of artists of Chicago and vicinity is on view at the Art Institute until March 1. It is a good show without any particularly outstanding pictures, but that is to be expected, it seems, since almost all the reputable shows of the present day are of good quality and singularly devoid of high spots.

This makes things difficult for a jury. Where all the exhibits are somewhat on a par, awards are necessarily the result of the taste of the individual jurors, and this is confusing to the public, whose tastes do not always coincide. I do not mean by this statement to criticize the awards adversely, but merely to intimate that in a number of cases I should have been greatly puzzled, had I been on the jury, as to the selection of candidates for awards.

The exhibits are of all types, except the uttermost extremes of modernism, and ably executed. There is a large preponderance of still-life subjects, which would indicate, probably, a lack of confidence in handling more ambitious subjects. A still-life "stays put": you select the objects you wish, arrange them in the lighting that suits you and then paint them. That is the trouble with too many of the still-lifes. There seems to have been nothing more to their achievement than the process above indicated. One wonders why those particular objects were painted, what guided their choice and arrangement. Too often no reason is apparent. The still-lifes are as a rule satisfactory and pleasant, but it is hard to become enthusiastic over the majority of them.

Best Work in Painting

In this exhibition the best work in painting is among these and the landscapes. The figure work is uninspired on the whole and the portraits are weak. Not much sculpture is shown, but some of it is good, and most is above the average.

A still-life far above the average, by Frances Foy, won a prize. In choice of subject matter, arrangement and execution it is a good performance. Several landscapes are particularly worthy of mention: an Arizona subject by Charles A. Wilimovsky, called "Near Arroyo Seco"; a French cafe on a street corner near a tiny park, "Bistro Bruel," by Theodore Johnson, which received a purchase prize; a broad and simple winter landscape, "White Mountains," by Frederic Tellander, and a "Spring Day, 1930," by Increase Robinson.

One of the best figure paintings, "Midnight," is by Ivan Le Lorraine Albright. It shows a dancer unfastening her shoe. Mr. Albright's pictures are never pretty, and his subject matter does not often appeal to the layman, but there is always sincerity in his work and a splendid craftsmanship which should carry him far.

Logan Prize

Edouard Chassaing's magnificent "Black Panther" won a Logan prize, and his wife shows a fine little Chinese dancer in polychrome. They are a talented family. Margaret Gentles, with an ideal "Head of a Woman" in stone, and Eunice Grubb, with a "Penguin" in redwood, both received prizes. They both are students in the School of the Art Institute, and executed these works themselves, directly in the final material.

The exhibition, all in all, does not fall below the standard of previous exhibitions. There is nothing amateurish about it. Chicago has a number of serious and worth-while painters and sculptors. If the show lacks interest, it is not because it falls below other shows, but because most artists of today are too little concerned with subject matter.

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Current Films

The following lists are offered as information merely, not in recommendation of any motion picture.

For Adults

The Great Meadow. Historical theme based on the life of the pioneers who followed Daniel Boone into Kentucky. Adventure and romance woven around the Enoch Arden situation. With John Mack Brown, Eleanor Boardman, Lucille LaVerne, Gavin Gordon.

Cimarron. Edna Ferber's fictional version of the rise of an Oklahoma town from 1889 to 1929. Richard Dix as a quixotic pioneer newspaper editor, ready to leave his family at any time to join in the latest land rush, foreign war or oil boom. Cast includes Roscoe Ates, Edna Mae Oliver, George E. Stone, Estelle Taylor, Irene Dunne, William Collier Jr., Robert McWade.

The Criminal Code. A youth caught in the toils of the law. With many prison scenes, and Walter Huston, Phillips Holmes and Constance Cummings.

Paid. Joan Crawford acts well a drama that reveals the emptiness of revenge. With Robert Armstrong, Marie Prevost, William Bakewell and John Miljan.

Beau Ideal. Another trip to that well of theatrical romance, the Foreign Legion in Africa, with Herbert Brenon as director pumping hard to renew interest in a well-worn story.

For the Family

Fighting Caravans. From a Zane Grey story on "The Covered Wagon" theme. Ernest Torrance, Tully Marshall, Lily Damita and Gary Cooper. Pioneer struggle to conquer the American West. Educational, picturesque, dramatic.

The Painted Desert. Western mining melodrama, with William Farnum, J. Farrell Macdonald, William Boyd and Helen Twelvetrees.

Father's Son. Lewis Stone as a father who expects too much of his small son, played by Leon Janney. His mother, played by Irene Rich, solves the difficulty.

Disraeli. With George Arliss acting the resourceful Prime Minister who helped to make Queen Victoria Empress of India.

Lightnin'. The winning and humorous common sense of Will Rogers has full play in this conventional melodrama.

Part-Time Wife. Misleading "pull-'em-in" title of a pleasant comedy about golf and domesticity. With Edmund Lowe, Leila Hyams, a boy and a dog.

Rango. Thrilling adventures among the orang-outangs of the Sumatran jungle.

The Royal Family. Ina Claire, Fredric March, Henrietta Crosman and Mary Brian in a laughable and touching story of the home life of actors

With Byrd at the South Pole. Historical adventure picture. Penguins, whales, icebergs.

The Silent Enemy. Thrilling picture of the search of the Ojibway Indians in the long ago for food in the Hudson Bay country.

Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain's boyhood classic,

Chicago Playwrights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Four local dramatists were represented at a performance given Jan. 25 by the Playwrights Theater of Chicago. The interpreters of these pieces were drawn mainly from non-professional sources and not a few of them disclosed gifts for the work which they were called upon to do.

The program began with a comedietta that, entitled "Two Plus Two," had been contrived by Mary Aldis. Dealing with the mildly amusing infelicities of two young married couples who live in adjoining apartments, Mrs. Aldis' play did not seek to accomplish more than half an hour's mild diversion; yet there was a certain ingenuity of construction made evident in it.

A more melodramatic note was struck in "No Sabe," a play by Elisha Cook, which was revived in memory of that writer. There is not, it must be said, any extraordinary ability in the piece itself, which concerns the bullying attempts of a detective to force two suspects to confess a crime, but it brought to notice the admirable histrionic accomplishments of Gerald Frank, who interpreted the part of a Chinese servant.

Jean Sartene was represented by a play, conceived in the Grand Guignol manner, entitled "The Claw." While the motive of the author was perhaps not more uplifting than the provocation of horrific thrills, the talent that carried the situations in "The Claw" to an ultimate catastrophe was of considerable worth. It may be added that the power of the little piece was enhanced by the skill with which it was presented, particularly by Miss Helen Walton, who played the rôle of a tempted and unhappy wife.

That performer was herself the author of a piece, "The Great Asset," which closed the program. In writing this playlet Miss Walton was not able to overcome completely the difficulties involved in infusing a Chinese atmosphere of the seventeenth century responsible for designing the dresses day. F. B.

To Show Foreign Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The new Carlsberg Glyptothec Foundation has arranged for exhibits of masterpieces of art from Belgium and Spain during 1931. Works from Belgium will include examples of seventeenth-century artists, among them Rubens, Van Dyck and Jordaens. From Spain, 500 works will be sent, including sculpture as well as pictures by Murillo, Velasquez, El Greco, Goya and others,

Persia and Her Art

The Persians, by Sir E. Denison Ross. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 5s; $2.
An Introduction to Persian Art, by Arthur Upham Pope. London: Peter Davies. 10s. 6d.

A NEWLY awakened interest in Persia and the Persians has naturally been aroused by the great exhibition of Persian art held in London this year. As the existing literature on the subject is meager and rather out of date, a hearty welcome should be extended to the admirable little handbook, "The Persians," by Sir E. Denison Ross.

Sir Edward—who is director of the School of Oriental Studies in London—has an all-round knowledge of his subject and has compressed into 135 pages the experience of 40 years of study. Though primarily a historian, in this work the author has set out not to write an exhaustive history of Persia, but rather to make the country "more of a reality to the general reader, and to give him that familiarity with its history and geography which will enable him to think of Persia, not as of some strange, remote land, but as one as real and living as any country nearer home." This praiseworthy aim is worthily achieved by a scholarly yet concise text and a score of well-chosen illustrations.

Three Great Conquests

The text is divided into four sections dealing respectively with Persia's history, topography, art and literature. The first relates the foundation of the Persian kingdom by Cyrus in 550 B. C., and carries on the story to the accession of the present Shah. Though for most of this long period Persia was governed by foreign rulers, she has managed to retain a sense of national feeling.

The story of Persia is largely the story of three great conquests. The first, under Alexander the Great, flooded the Middle East with Hellenic influence; the second, by the Arabs in the seventh century, permanently changed the religion of the country and infused a purely Aryan race with Semitic blood: the third, by the Mongols in the thirteenth century, mixed the race still further and brought Persia in closer touch with China, greatly to the benefit of its art.

In the second section Sir E. Denison Ross describes a series of journeys to the principal cities of Persia, and while giving us vivid word pictures of the present, also keeps us informed about the great trade routes of the past. Thus we are brought to realize the importance of Persia as a nodal point, a focus in which met streams of influence from East and West. It is not so much in any invention as in this mingling, particularly of Greek, Saracenic and Chinese influences, that the essence of Persian art may be found.

Persian Art

While possessing a sound working knowledge of Persian art, Sir E. Denison Ross does not profess to be an art expert, and this side of Persia's activities is treated with enthusiasm and wide knowledge by Arthur Upham Pope in his "Introduction to Persian Art." Dr. Pope, who is director of the American Institute of Persian Art and Archæology, is also the director and chief moving force of the Persian exhibition in London, and his book is the first in any language to deal with the arts and crafts of Persia as a whole.

Although in a preliminary survey Dr. Pope touches on the extreme antiquity of civilization in the land we call Persia—indeed he believes it was inhabited by an unknown civilized race before the coming of the Medes and Persians—his study properly begins with Persian art in the seventh century A. D. There are many important remains from earlier periods, but these pre-Muhammadan objects can usually be associated with Babylonian, Assyrian, Scythian, Hellenistic or Byzantine styles, and it may be argued with justice that a distinctive Persian art began only with the coming of Islam. Thenceforward Dr. Pope discusses the art productions of Persia in a series of illuminating chapters. Architecture and architectural ornament, ceramics, the "Art of the Book"—which in Persia included wonderful bindings as well as exquisite miniatures—carpets, textiles, metalwork and, last but not least important, Persian gardens—all are described with stimulating enthusiasm and informative comment.

Comprehension of the text is facilitated by an admirable profusion of illustrations, mostly from photographs taken by Dr. Pope. Many of these may be described as unique, for as honorary art adviser to the Persian Government, Dr. Pope has had access to places and buildings from which foreigners hitherto have been rigorously excluded.

Of particular interest and value to the student are the concluding chapters, in which Dr. Pope analyzes both the influences which went to the formation of Persian art and the traces of its influence on the art of other countries. Only an extreme Persophile, perhaps, could claim that Persia gave as much as it received—its debt to China in particular appears big—but Dr. Pope has made clear the influence which Persia exerted on Byzantine art and has revealed its influence on various later art activities in the West.

Since a knowledge of Persian history and literature is a great help to the understanding of Persian art, Sir E. Denison Ross's little volume is a suitable introduction to Dr. Pope's "Introduction." Any reader who has mastered the contents of the latter will come to the study of Persian art with an equipment which everybody but a specialist may envy. F. R.

'The Song of the Drum'

By J. T. GREIN
London

SIR ALFRED BUTT, that astute leader of Drury Lane Theater, accepted the challenge to produce at the so-called National Theater an "all-English" musical comedy instead of an American importation, and—expressed in figures—he has won the day. The morning after the performance, the booking libraries contracted for £30,000 worth of seats, a record figure; so all is well on the commercial side. On the artistic flank Sir Alfred, perhaps wisely, permitted himself a little deviation from the "all-British" standard. He called in the German scenic artist, Ernst Stern, who with his brush produced a wonderland of pictured beauty.

The scene is laid somewhere in the East—the conflict and unrest in a frontier state, treachery overcome by British pluck and strategy. Originally India was the venue, but the censor, in these days of unrest in that part of the Empire, forbade it to be called so. So now the locale is Huzbaria in name. Professor Stern has realized wondrous visions of temples and palaces, of open-air feasts and secret meeting places in the underworld, of a bazaar all alive with people and animals—the eye is constantly dazzled and puzzled, charmed and overwhelmed by such magnificent designs, such vital pictures of Oriental life, such proud parade of British "Tommies" in their scarlet uniforms, such glittering splendor of imperious Rajahs arrayed in gleaming brocades studded with priceless stones. Had the play been a tale of the Arabian Nights, it could not have been illustrated more beautifully; as a spectacle "The Song of the Drum" will live in the memory of playgoers long after its run is over.

The composers, too, Vivian Ellis and Herman Finck, have served their leader well; there are a few love songs that will linger, especially "Within My Heart," warbled by Miss Marie Burke with richness of voice. There are a couple of military marches, accompanying brilliant evolutions by a regiment of soldiers, that stir the pulse. For—directed by the American producer of this "all-English" entertainment, Felix Edwardes—the teamwork is excellent.

It is when we come to the story and the humor that we are less proud of their "all-English" product. Somehow, since the days of "The Geisha," English librettists have lost the art of inventing and telling a good story. Over and over again the cliché of "The Merry Widow" is in different guise warmed up, and the result is languor when there is no song or dance. So let me not waste my readers' time in the recounting of a trite scheme tritely treated—with the absurd motif that a British officer, trying to defeat the machinations of a hostile Rajah, is cashiered for his fealty because his colonel is unacquainted with the facts and condemns him (his prospective son-in-law) on hearsay. It is too puerile for words, and even the interwoven love story of the conventional order cannot save it.

The actors, however, did their best. Derek Oldham, excellent singer, was the suspected hero, pretty Miss Helen Gilliland, the fascinating lady of his heart, Bobby Howes capered about the stage and supplied such humor as the librettists would allow, and his own quaint imagination could add. Miss Burke, mentioned before, scored the artistic success of the evening by her fascination as a traitress—a Mata Hari up to date. The chorus worked on the American pattern, and the dancers—the Helen Howell Foursome—proved once again that nowadays dancing is less poetry in motion than dynamic motion with just an inkling of poetry left.

Malvern Festival Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—In a forecast of plans for the Malvern Theater Festival, given to Birmingham Repertory Theater Playgoers Society, Sir Barry Jackson disclosed that he hoped to bring into being at the festival a scheme he had long contemplated of presenting in quick succession representative plays of each period in the history of the theater in England, such as "Ralph Roister Doister," "Woman Killed With Kindness," "She Would If She Could," Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough" and Lorld Lytton's "Money." He purposed to finish the festival with a new play by a modern dramatist, though he could not say whether this would be G. Bernard Shaw.

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American Lithograph Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Philadelphia

THE third annual competitive exhibition of American lithographs, on view at the Print Club, reveals American art struggling on one side toward mechanistic constructivism, and on the other toward more thoughtful appreciation of the human equation in its relation to a mechanized world.

Although there are still prints that savor of the art of Chirico, of Matisse or of Cézanne, there would seem to be breaking through the French fog the American artist's effort to think for himself, and to work out in his compositions something more than experiments based upon the discovery of an alien art thought.

When artists begin to think as well as feel, there is hope for the future. One looks no longer toward an abyss of supersaturated emotionalism, but rather to the reinstatement of firm mental control.

The Mary S. Collins prize was awarded to Louis Lozowick for his "Brooklyn Bridge." Lozowick is among those contributing artists who find the modern world overwhelmingly mechanistic, a world in which the crossing diagonals and stabilizing perpendiculars of bridge metal tracery give the keynote to an impersonal civilization. Figures on the bridge are mere incidents.

Howard Cook in his "Engine Room," although he deals with overwhelming machinery, does so from the viewpoint of the human being. He is less impressed with the design possibilities of the machines than with their crowding out of manpower through their super-productive machine power. Thus, almost hidden in the massed shapes, is a little figure of a man.

"Thinkers," by David Robinson, carries the thought to its final analysis. Here are two men—perhaps two in the army of the unemployed—sitting on a bench thinking. In this one print much is summed up. Through his art Robinson expresses the wide variance in the mental tempi of different human types. One man, with quick-thinking vivacity, is about to grasp a solution, while the other, of slow-plodding mentality, still gropes.

Such men live in the impersonal metropolis as it is depicted in Arnold Ronnebeck's "From the Tribune Tower," a study of upsoaring buildings, intersecting light shifts, deep street canyons, and the pattern of diminutive human specks and traffic far below.

Satire appears in the amusing study of three women on a ferryboat by Mabel Dwight, while Wanda Gag, also with a sense of humor, gives personality to "Grandma's Parlor" and to "Backyard Corner." Bitter satire is contributed by the one Mexican exhibitor, Orozco, whose "Revolution" hails from a mental environment differing radically from that of the modern American city.

Among the landscapes three are especially interesting. Adolph Dehn's study of mountain forms with tree accents is delicate and sensitive. Teng Kwei's "Willow Landscape," equally sensitive, adapts the Chinese tradition to modern western fluency of expression. "View of Anticoli," by Frank H. Schwartz, piles houses on a rounded hill by deft economy of window and outline accents, then punctuates the descent by two women water carriers, leading the eye by gradual stages down to the valley, where a thread of road winds at the base of the village-crested hill, on which human life is but a tiny accent.

Honorable mentions were awarded to Wayman Adams for his study of white-clad Negro church workers taking their Sunday collection, and to A. S. MacLeod, of Honolulu, for his "The Sea Is Fruitful," a composition of Hawaiian fisher folk, men and women, gathering the catch in baskets on the shore.

Middle western artists, employing middle western subjects, are making themselves felt in many contemporary showings. The great plains have a life all their own that differs radically from that of the far West or the far East. William Dickerson's "A Picket Fence" brings with it the flavor of a Kansas town.

The artist's America is no longer confined to New York and the eastern coast, but girdles the continent, and strikes across its stretches of land from east to west, and an exhibition, such as a national survey of lithographs produced within the last year, must give recognition to the work being accomplished in all parts of the country. This year's "Annual" includes work by lithographers in 10 states, Hawaii, and Mexico. D. G.

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'The House of Rothschild'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA

THE first performance of Hanns Sassmann's "The House of Rothschild" had long been anticipated as the great event of the season at the Burgtheater. His "Metternich," which had a long run during 1930, was the first of a trilogy, of which the present play is the second. It will be followed by one dealing with the 1848 revolution in Central Europe.

After an introductory scene this historical drama opens at the home of the Rothschilds in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, just a century ago, with the family deliberating over the portentous news, which has just reached them from Paris, that the July revolution of 1830 has broken out. James Rothschild, head of the Paris house, has negotiated a 100,000,000-franc loan for the new government of Louis Philippe. At the same time, Prince Metternich, in Vienna, is planning to stem the popular movement by dispatching an army of 100,000 men to the French frontier. Should a war break out, the Rothschilds, because of their large commitments, will be bankrupt.

* * *

But Austrian state finances are in such a bad state that such an expedition is possible only by means of a loan, which is to be sought from this banking house. After careful deliberation, rather unwillingly but urged on by his mother, Salomon Rothschild, head of the Vienna House, returns to the Austrian capital to do all in his power to prevent Austrian interference in French affairs, and particularly to refuse to grant the desired loan. The struggle between high finance and "realpolitik" comes to a head in an interview between Metternich and Salomon when the latter declares that even though he is hanged on the gallows, there shall be no war, for his banking house will not supply the money, and further, that it is useless to apply elsewhere for it, as the Rothschilds are sufficiently powerful to destroy the financial credit of all their rivals. The war is prevented, and the last scene shows a meeting between Kaiser Franz I and Metternich, in which the latter is fearful lest his whole political system may collapse and the Emperor endeavors to inspire new hope in his minister, concluding with the remark that if facts should go against them, so much the worse for the facts.

* * *

This play represents the clash of two systems, the political system of Metternich which had dominated Europe since Waterloo, and that of high finance which was encroaching upon its domain, in fact controlling it behind the scenes. When the curtain falls for the last time, the audience is left uncertain as to whether the dramatist stands for feudal monarchy or for finance. It is, however, unfair to pass judgment, perhaps, seeing that the Burgtheater authorities cut out Sassmann's last scene, which may have told us much; or it may be that the answer is to be found in the last play of the trilogy, yet to come.

The acting was of high standard. Raoul Aslan as Metternich, Hedwig Bleibtreu as Gudula Rothschild, Albert Heine as Salomon and Wilh Thaller as the Kaiser Franz I were outstanding. Georg Riemers represented Lord Palmerston—in the scene in which the English statesman is visited by Nathan and James Rothschild to secure his support for their schemes—as the typical John Bull, so popular a caricature on the Continent. He played his part well, but one was always conscious that it was a caricature.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

A Mechanical Rake's Progress

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

THE musical criticism to which we are most accustomed in England attends strictly to business. There is usually no nonsense about art with a capital A, æsthetics, philosophy, ethnology or the relations of music to other arts and life in general. Hard-hearted subeditors are thus spared much blue pencil. In central Europe, however, things are different. There it is possible to encounter criticism of music in which all direct reference to music itself seems to have been eliminated. If, on the whole, English criticism sticks to a straight and narrow path, it thereby escapes those swamps of pseudo-culture, hidden by a too luxuriant verbiage, in which only occasionally do we catch sight of a will-o'-the-wisp of meaning.

However Teutonic in outlook, the late Adolf Weissmann's "Music Come to Earth" (London: Dent. 6s. net; New York: Dutton. $2.50.) is refreshingly free from the froth of Vocables—to borrow a phrase from Thomas Carlyle's Herr Towgood. Here, perhaps a little hurriedly and sometimes a little superficially, Weissmann surveys the post-war musical world as it appeared to him in 1926. His first sentence is: "Music progresses furiously"; but in his last we find him bravely protesting that he can "yet believe in a future." Although he tried to believe that "music's coming down to earth need not be its ruin," to him the furious progression of music was a rake's progress. The enemy was the machine. The German in him could not resist the extramusical lure of attempting to trace the effect of "an increasingly powerful outside world"—the new world of machinery—on the art which in the nineteenth century had surrendered itself to the service of romantic literature and philosophy.

Butler's Machines

Many times in reading this book one found oneself wondering if Weissmann, who possessed an excellent knowledge of English, had ever come across Samuel Butler's "Erewhon," written between 60 and 70 years ago. "Music Come to Earth" might be inspired directly by the chapters on machines. So far as music was concerned, Weissmann seemed to share the dread of the Erewhonian antimachinists that machinery, preying "upon man's groveling preference for his material over his spiritual interests," would, if allowed unlimited development, glide by imperceptible approaches into becoming man's master. The antimachinists, it will be remembered, won their civil war with the machinists—by using the most up-to-date mechanical means of destruction. Thereafter, in Erewhon, machinery was abolished.

There are still many musicians who believe with Weissmann that the machine "tries to dispossess the human musician" and is unsaying not only him, but the whole art of music. They would welcome with joy an Erewhon in which gramophones, piano-players, loudspeakers and talkie machines were but memories of a horrid past. Closer examination of this attitude, however, shows that the vital objection of the antimachinist is largely the machine's assault on nineteenth-century romanticism. He simply cannot conceive romance expressed musically in any other terms. The machine, says Weissmann in his chapter headed "The Decay of Tristanesque Eroticism," turns against "Tristan." He saw the world of 1926 weaning itself from "the soft, swelling and infinitely graduated string tone that carries Wagner's work. That most immense of musical experiences is losing its spell because it is harder pressed by a new and much ruder one." To him "Tristan" was a miracle, a wonder, a peak in music because—and it should be observed that the reason he gives is not a purely musical one—"all know that love never before found such expression."

Music and Progress

Happily for the art of music, however, the composers of 1926 were feeding on the apples—sour to antimachinists — of tonality, polytonality, linear counterpoint and even the machine-made products exported from Tin Pan Alley, New York. One says "happily" because musical experience cannot be confined indefinitely to one particular phase of musical expression. Weissmann even complained that the piano, "deprived of its soul" and converted into an instrument of percussion, proved that music had come to earth. Yet who can deny that as sheer sound, Stravinsky's use of the piano's percussive qualities in the orchestra is not far more satisfying to the ear than the mésalliance exemplified by the old piano concerto? Despite constant reminders from ironfisted virtuosos, the older composers were singularly reluctant to believe that hammers formed part of a piano's anatomy. To admit that the piano lacks the expressive, singing qualities of stringed instruments and the human voice, or even of wind instruments, is to come down to earth to some purpose.

Much could be said as to what constitutes progress in the art of music. Perpetual motion is perpetual rest, said the Greek philosopher, and the paradox is applicable to art. May not that which we call progress be simply the emphasis laid on one of a myriad aspects of music? History teaches that progress never moves along a straight line. There are many passages in "Music Come to Earth-"—including the whole chapter on Democracy—which seem to indicate that Weissmann's rebellion against modern music was really a rebellion against "an increasingly powerful outside world," in which there was no place for the romantic ideals he had loved and cherished.

But as Eric Blom says in a note prefacing his admirable translation, this book is already a valuable historical document. Weissmann was one of the most brilliant critics of his time and those of us who knew him and talked music with him are the first to admit and admire the wide range of his knowledge. The ingenuity with which he exposes and attacks the influence of "the machine" in every department of musical activity is remarkable. One may quarrel with his æsthetics, but of his power of placing a work in its correct historical perspective and relations no reader of this page will need reminding.

All-England Folk Dance Festival

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

ANYONE who wishes to glimpse the England that set the key for Shakespeare's lyrics and gave Herrick his inimitable lightness of rhythm should turn into the Royal Albert Hall on a night when the English Folk Dance Society is holding its annual festival. Here, at New Year's, come teams from all parts of the Kingdom. With the great arena cleared, the dancers sit row above row in the orchestra, the men in white, the women in the gay colors of a flower field. It is as if the English Folk Dance Society held the secret of Orpheus and "there had made a lasting Spring."

It is but six years since the first All-England Festival of English Folk Dance and Song was given at Albert Hall. Big audiences have become the rule. Last January an overflow meeting was necessary: this year the festival has been held twice, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10, with the huge auditorium full each time. In outline, though not in detail, the program was the same on both evenings. The guests were a group of dancers from the Valleys of the Ariège in the Central Pyrenees, a district which still forms part of old Gascony.

When the procession entered the Arena Douglas Kennedy, director of the E. F. D. S., walked at its head, and close behind him came the traditional French team, led by their musician in his cloak and a full-skirted duenna with shoe-points tapering upward till it was a marvel she could walk. Then a traditional English team from Bacup in Rochdale—eight of them got up as blackamoors with white and red frilled flounces and caps and bells on their knees—a bland blackness that captivated one straight away, yet which had a little hint of the sinister. These traditional dancers transport one to pagan ritual. Following the Bacup men were teams belonging to the E. F. D. S.—some hundreds of dancers, lithe, fresh, and light in their movements, clear-eyed and happy looking.

Lovely Tunes

For the next 2½ hours dance followed dance to a swift succession of lovely tunes. Most often they were played by a small orchestra of picked players under Dr. Vaughan Williams, a conductor who feels to perfection the right rhythm for each. Massed dances and country dances recurred like the principal theme in a Rondo. In between were the episodes. The Sword Dance "Winlaton," by the West Surrey Branch, was executed by smart young fellows to the fiddling of their violinist, who, with his little page of music stuck against the scroll of his fiddle, drove out rhythmic tunes, to which the stamping feet of the dancers supplied primitive percussion. Here, and even more in a Manx Dirk Dance, were reminders of that far-away world in which metal was rare, and a sword a tremendous possession. The Dirk Dance is known locally as the "Sword Dance of the Kings of Man," and was danced traditionally up to a few years ago. Miss Mona Douglas collected and taught it to the boys of Ramsey elementary school—one of whom danced it now, with extraordinary poise.

Folk art of another sort was shown when Florence Glenn sang two North American Indian folk songs. Standing solitary in the arena with a native drum slung on her left arm, she beat out her own accompaniment for "Alæena" and "Hano," while her voice rose and fell in the wailing cadences. Sea shanties, done by Clive Carey and a male chorus, swung along in jolly sort.

Compared to the Basque Dancers of last year, the French team were singularly staid, with domestic decorum in each movement. The patterns of the dances and the patterns of the tunes were restricted, and the dancers moved within their economical scope like a French tune made visible.

For sheer speed, skill and beauty, nothing surpassed the "Running Set," which Cecil Sharp and Maud Karpeles collected in the Southern Appalachian Mountains from the descendents of the English settlers. It is a favorite number at these festivals, and the demonstration team of the E. F. D. S. have brought their performance to perfection. "Sellinger's Round," done by the massed teams, was the prelude to the Morris Processional, in which all the dancers danced away out of sight. "So home (as Mr. Pepys might have said) "to think of Cecil Sharp, who restored to the English people the songs and dances of their country."

London Concerts

The Hamilton Harty Symphony Concert (Queen's Hall, Jan. 7) was devoted to Wagner. Here again was sword-lore. The first act of "Die Walküre" was performed entire. The glorious Introduction was played in a manner to raise expectations. But with the entry of the solo voices half the illusion went. Norman Allin as Hunding was the only one who conveyed by color and inflections of voice the character he represented. Francis Russell, as Siegmund, poured out in sustained fashion the beauty of his voice, giving indeed the musical line, but leaving the character on the flat. Oda Slobodskaya sang Sieglinde with carefully studied vocal excellence and sweetness, but without conviction. Her Brünnhilde, in the Finale from "Götterdämmerung," that closed the concert, came nearer to the authentic thing. The orchestral playing was not impeccable, there were ragged entries, and the Prelude to "Lohengrin," like Siegfried's "Rhine Journey," seemed narrowed by Sir Hamilton Harty's analytical methods. But though the playing was not up to the top form of the Hallé men at their best, it was more than adequate to make a good concert.

The Faculty of Arts gave the second of their new "Nine O'Clock" at Prince's Hall, Jan. 11. The scheme has been well received from the outset. A full audience came to hear Charles Souper (flute), Maria Gil (pianist) and a small orchestra under Angel Grande play a Bach Suite, five new works (all first performances) and a "Seville," by Albeniz. Mr. Couper's quietly artistic playing was the one point of excellence in the Bach; the accompaniments were untidy to a degree.

A Suite of "Russian Song Pictures" based on peasants' songs from the Volga was the production of Eric Shaw and Cecil Dudley. The music led off with a sneeze and a xylophone sounding in the wings, continued with modish orchestration of primitive tunes, and ended happily for everyone concerned and a call for the authors. A "Romanza" by di Veroli was a between-styles composition. The Concerto for pianoforte and strings by Eduardo Chavarri is limited in ideas, but rather brilliant, especially when rattled off by a player like Maria Gil.

Hugo Anson's little piece for orchestra, "The Lonely Sailing Ship," is shorter and says more. There is vision behind the music, and the subject matter has the stamp of individuality, even though Anson has scored it in a way that shows his unconscious application of the Third Act of "Tristan." Eugene Goossens easily outshone the other composers as a technician in "Three Greek Dances." What he writes goes: not a bar misses the mark. But what this particular music has to do with Greek dances, past, present or to come, is a secret known probably only to the composer. M. M. S.

A Lyric Comedy at the Opéra

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE Opéra we have seen a bold experiment, the result of which has not surprised well-informed musicians. M. Rouché put on a lyrical comedy by MM. Henri Duvernois and Alfred Bruneau, called "Virginie."

For some time they have obviously been seeking to escape from the routines of this ancient lyric theater. The opera genre is completely out of date, the lyric drama is losing the favor of the public; it seemed that the moment had come to reform the atmosphere of the house. They thought to do this by opening the door to light music.

It was an excellent idea to ask that artist, Henri Duvernois, to write the libretto of this renovatory piece. No one was better qualified than the author of "Crapotte" to discover a pleasant, elegant subject for the National Academy of Music. He chose—developing it freely—an episode in the life of Virginie Déjazet. He took the time when the young artist was beginning to become famous and felt herself obliged to abandon the gay companions of her years of struggle to adapt herself to the worldly circles that would assure her fortune and fame.

With a great deal of ability the author analyzes this unconscious development, this "turn in the history" of the charming artist, and he transports us very cleverly from the painters' studio where Virginie led her free and careless existence to the luxurious salons of a peer of the realm where she becomes aware of another form of civilization. This libretto might have provided a lyric work that would have been a second "Viede Bohème."

M. Bruneau's Score

But for that the music should not have been intrusted to M. Alfred Bruneau. The master of "l'Ouragan" and of "Messador" was in fact as little cut out as possible to write gay music. His strong talent, in which suppleness is not the dominating quality, forbade him this genre of fantasy.

Alfred Bruneau has here committed the same mistake Arthur Honegger made when he agreed to write the score of "King Pausole." The music of "Virginie" is totally lacking in lightness and good humor.

All who are friends of Alfred Bruneau should not hesitate to emphasize his mistake and dissuade him from persevering in a path that can only bring him disappointment.

The work contains a crushing rôle, that of Virginie, which was interpreted by Yvonne Brothier with mastery and conscientiousness, although it is written in a tessitura cruel, even for this voice, to which no technical difficulty is insurmountable.

A clever setting and a pleasant little divertissement did not suffice to save the situation. "Virginie" will remain a mistake in Alfred Bruneau's work which, happily, is rich and varied enough not to be damaged by it.

Verbal Concertos

A happy initiative of Albert Wolff and the Lamoureux concerts has been the inclusion of a speaker among their usual soloists. Henri Bidou, Paul Valéry, Edouard Herriot and the barrister Henri-Robert have in turn been invited to speak between two orchestral pieces.

No question of a boring and didactic lecture: but a brief, well-chosen homage to a musician or a score. Henri Bidou was particularly brilliant in this little verbal concerto. Paul Valéry did it in rather too severely intellectual a way.

This novelty of the spoken program was keenly appreciated by the frequenters of the Salle Gaveau. One may hope that it will become general. These little commentaries are useful, for they may do away with many misunderstandings. Musicians are wrong never to explain themselves sufficiently. They imagine that everybody will guess their intentions if they do not take trouble to expound them. That is why their audience often makes onerous mistakes about their actual thought.

Photograph by Apeda, New York

ANNA HAMLIN

Her Father's Daughter

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ACQUAINTED is Anna Hamlin, the soprano, with people in the "show business," and a good deal familiar is she with the tradition and the practice of management. Having grown up amidst the concert activities of her father, George Hamlin, she knows many things from youthful observation that singers usually have to find out through mature experience. Matters in an artistic calling will always present themselves, of course, that nobody can be perfectly prepared for; but the routine happenings of travel and performance, a singer of her fortunate schooling can face with entire composure. Except at some extraordinary moment, neither the road nor the platform has any contingency or emergency to cause her surprise. Hamlin, the tenor, must have ridden on about all the railway lines and appeared in nearly all the towns that were on the musical map of his time; and what he learned, he must have put in the way of his daughter to profit by.

Hamlin was one of those Americans who might be called the newly-rich in art; one of those to whom music was a discovery, an untried field of exploration. In happy case, he had all the ingenuousness and irrepressibility of a person who has found unexpected wealth, or rather acquired it by native impulse for action and enthusiasm for a novel and exciting quest. Found wealth, I say, using the word not in an actual, but in a representative, meaning. He was intended by his family, I believe, for a real man of gain and acquisition; designed for business. Doubtless success lay for him in that direction, too; but not the pioneering excitement that he wanted. He preferred the impossible. To pursue that was, his way of thinking, to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors.

What rewards he secured! Not that he outdid all the other tenors of his time, and not that he made European tenors look insignificant in comparison with himself. He merely did the thing in a downright American style. He mastered every vocal branch—song, oratorio and opera; and he attained a high position in each one, and with no great endowment, either, of what we ordinarily call "voice." As artist, Hamlin was no decorator and prettifier. Presenting a Brahms song, a Handel aria or a Wolf-Ferrari dramatic scene, he was through and through an interpreter.

Comes now the second generation, wise from the experimenting of the first. Time, indeed, that American music was getting out of the period of guesswork, nothwithstanding that era's triumphs and exhilarations. Time, moreover, it had some solid knowledge to build upon and an appropriate code to proceed upon. Miss Hamlin sings, her voice light, as was her father's; and her speech, also like his, if I correctly recall, rather deep-toned. Miss Hamlin gathers musical people round her. A good thing for the cause, too; for nothing stimulates art like plenty of talk about it. Miss Hamlin has taken part in opera on both sides of the sea, and happily does not become ecstatic discussing the subject. In particular, she refrains from advancing ridiculous projects for forcing the growth of opera in her own country. Rather, she is interested in methods of adapting opera, as developed in Italy, Germany and France, to the temper and desire of the people of the United States.

To illustrate her outlook a little more specifically, take the rating and classifying of singers as she states the question. In Europe, generally speaking, a performer who accepts minor rôles to begin with remains in them permanently. In America, on the contrary, the idea of a singer beginning in a small assignment of duty and advancing to an important one is favored. This being the situation, she holds that the conductor in an American opera house, instead of making the minor rôle a laborious and thankless task, should convert it into an opportunity; instead of sacrificing, as he is inclined to do, the voice of the secondary artist to orchestral effect, should show it the same consideration as he does that of the prima donna.

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

HOLLYWOOD looked upon "Once in a Lifetime" last week. Long and loud was the laughter. Now all those persons who thought that Messrs. Kaufmann and Moss were just too mean to poke fun at the sensitive makers of talking pictures are feeling better. All the film executives were there. All the film players and writers who could get into the Mayan Theater were there. The only disappointed ones present, according to general report, were those who could not identify themselves with any of the caricatures in the play. How could anybody suppose that Hollywood can't take a joke when it is making them right along, and coining millions out of them?

"But Not in New York"

Humor, conscious and unconscious, overflowed the lobby during the intermissions. One playgoer was heard to remark: "It's screamingly funny, but it never would go in New York. People there wouldn't understand it." Report further has it that he recently left Manhattan, where "Once in a Lifetime" has been running since Sept. 24, 1930. He must be that mythical gentleman who doesn't get about much, husband of the lady who doesn't retain very well.

Produced the Wrong Play

The whole point of "Once in a Lifetime" turns on an old joke among authors—the success of a story that a producer films unintentionally. The original of that legend runs somewhat as follows: A young author wrote a play in long hand. Unable to interest anybody in his opus, and being too poor to buy more paper, he wrote a second play on the backs of the sheets that contained the first one. He succeeded in interesting an agent in the second one. The agent finally interested a producer. Having accepted the play the producer turned it over to his staff and departed for a rest in Mexico. There in due time he received wires from the home office to the effect that the new play was a wow. Hastening home he fought his way through a horde of ticket speculators, past a double line of customers at the box office, and into the theater just in time to hear a wave of laughter sweep over the audience. Things were being said and done on the stage that hadn't the slightest connection with the play that he had read and bought. He went back stage and demanded a copy of the manuscript. Written at the top of the first page were the words "This Side Up." His manager had produced the wrong play. When they tell this joke in the East the producer's vacation is passed in Florida.

Henry Stephenson

Featured in the cast of "Petticoat Influence," in which Helen Hayes is starring at the Empire Theater in New York, is Henry Stephenson. For many years now Mr. Stephenson has been adding to the sum of pleasure of theatergoing in the United States. Thousands of elder playgoers remember him as the Messenger in Charles Hawtrey's presentation of "The Message from Mars," which ran for more than a year in New York early in this century and played long engagements in other cities. Mr. Stephenson acted for eight years with Hawtrey, and made his stage beginnings in the company of Mrs. Kendal.

To Feel or Not to Feel

Mr. Stephenson touched on the ancient quarrel between two schools of acting, as to whether or not the actor should feel the emotions he is portraying. Mrs. Kendal could dissolve the audience in tears with a pathetic scene, go off stage and make jokes with those waiting in the wings, and immediately reënter and resume the mood of pathos. Those who cannot do this, but naturally feel something of the emotions they are portraying, argue that their way is the only right one. Bernhardt could act in both styles, but found it not best to let herself go too far in feeling what she was portraying. On one occasion she lost consciousness at the end of a play because of the intensity of her assumption of character. Upon recovering she was heard to murmur, "It isn't good for me to do that."

Tears, Easy Tears

Mr. Stephenson laughed when tears were mentioned as an evidence of a player's sincere feeling of a part. He recalled discussing this point with that great comic actress, Fanny Brough, on one occasion. "Tears? Poof! Tears mean nothing. Want to see me cry?" she asked. Instantly tears welled into her eyes and rolled down her cheeks. "There's nothing easier."

An Ear for Tones

One of the actor's greatest needs, according to Mr. Stephenson, is a sensitive listener in the audience. He had been helped in this way in working up his part in "Petticoat Influence," by Gilbert Miller, who staged the comedy in New York. Response to tones has much to do with Mr. Miller's success as a stage director, as it had with his father's leadership in the same field.

Helen Hayes

Speaking of Helen Hayes, we heard of a compliment that an old hand of the theater impulsively paid her, not in her presence, but in conversation with another player. He had been watching her play in a scene in that radiant and intuitive way that is all her own. He said: "She can't do anything wrong." E. C. S.

Berlin Opera Performances

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

AGAIN the Städtischen Oper has wasted time and effort on a work the doubtful value of which had already been proved elsewhere. We speak of the opera by Erwin Dressel, "Armer Columbus." Even if the Städtischen Oper is not prompted by purely artistic considerations in its choice of novelties, there must surely be some reason for the acceptanre and performance of a work, if only its spontaneous effect on a naïve public. But even from this point of view the selection of "Armer Columbus" is incomprehensible; the work has little effect in the most primitive sense, and its artistic value is hardly worthy of discussion.

Arthur Zweiniger, the librettist of "Armer Columbus," and Erwin Dressel aimed at a light and superficial entertainment for an indulgent public; but they hardly achieved as much. The subtitle of the piece is "The Preliminary to a Discovery." It purports to represent historically the fate of the young Columbus, who, after many years of vain petitions to the Castilian Queen Isabella, succeeded in getting the money for his voyage of discovery. He is represented as dishonest, as knowing nothing of navigation, but as believing in himself with the fanaticism of the dilettante. Thus he wins over the wealthy Jew Ephraim Santangel, the treasurer of King Ferdinand of Aragon. The Jew senses good business and produces the money. In honor of the discovery, which has not yet been made, Columbus is knighted, is made admiral and is assured of his share of the profits.

Good Material

All this is good material for opera—with knowledge how to use it. Arthur Zweiniger, though talented, did not know. To him, the figure of Columbus may have been symbolical. We heard only a series of platitudes and feeble witticisms.

One can say, at least, that Erwin Dressel's inability is no greater than that of Arthur Zweiniger. He shows even a modest talent, or an excellent memory. His music, therefore, sounds insincere and banal. The style is so insensitive that the terms opera, operetta and revue are possible. "Poor Columbus" oscillates rudderless among these three styles.

In the performance given by the Städtischen Oper the operetta-element was underlined and the "deeper meaning" left to take care of itself. In this way the régisseur, Kurt Singer, was able to save the situation in spite of some opposition from the audience.

Baklanoff and Kiepura

Two "star" performances at the Städtischen Oper are worthy of mention: Georges Baklanoff sang Escamillo in Bizet's "Carmen" and Jan Kiepura the Duke in Verdi's "Rigoletto." "Beauty of tone" is not the whole aim of Baklanoff's art. Though a baritone no longer at its best, his voice has an amazing brilliance at times, but he sacrifices it recklessly if the dramatic effect demands it. In this respect Baklanoff is equal to Bohnen and Challapin and belongs, with them, to the small number of "singing-actors" of the operatic stage. To "live a rôle" is a primary aim, musicianship is secondary; but if he has once made a dramatic figure his own, he uses his exceptional voice with sure effect and musicianship. When, for instance, Escamillo makes his entrance, Baklanoff does not thunder out his aria in the usual manner, but turns it into a stirring dramatic scene.

Jan Kiepura does not possess such art; he is a purely lyrical singer, depending on tone alone and on the length of time his high notes hold out—to the delight of a naïve public. Kiepura has not much stage sense and takes little interest in the action. His musical sense is as undeveloped as his feeling for dramatic situations. He is a singer with a beautiful voice, but no artist.

Charpentier's "Louise"

After nearly 20 years the Staatsoper on the Platz der Republik has produced "Louise," the musical romance of Gustave Charpentier. When this piece was first produced in Paris, 30 years ago, at the Exhibition of 1900, it had a great success. In 1921 it was given for the 500th time in Paris; yet outside France it has never been long in any European repertoire.

Charpentier, who is responsible also for the libretto, calls his piece a "musical romance." It is indeed no opera. The slight action Charpentier uses as a means of showing the atmosphere of Paris in a few finely conceived, consecutive sketches.

Musically the work is as fragmentary as the text, but the combination of the differing styles of opera and music drama, verism and impressionism, gives the score a particular charm. Through his music Charpentier knew how to throw an atmosphere over the whole, so hiding all trace of eclecticism. He is truly a mediocre musician, but he has taste and handles his material like a virtuoso. His musical expression is always graceful, and the sentimentality of his melody sincere. The night fête in Montmartre shows a complete knowledge of theatrical effects and the whole operatic apparatus.

This performance was one of the best given by the Staatsoper in the Republik Platz. Alexander von Zemlinsky conducted with great care and finesse, Wolfgang Hoffmann-Harnisch was a very efficient stage manager and Teo Otto was responsible for the décor. Both Käte Heidersbach as Louise and Hans Fidesser as Julien were effective. The public gave this old-time "novelty" an enthusiastic welcome.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

WHEN a housewife can open a little door in the wall of her kitchen and say "good-by" to garbage, tin cans, broken glass, wilted flowers and other refuse, she has acquired another modern convenience in her house to keep company with up-to-date plumbing, heating and wiring.

An incinerator of this built-in type may also have an additional little door in a closet on the second floor to take the contents of waste-paper baskets, sweepings, old newspapers and dust from the vacuum cleaner. These little doors on both floors open into a chimney flue leading to a brisk combustion chamber in the basement where the refuse accumulates until burning time, which occurs two or three times a week.

This built-in type of chimney-fed incinerator should be planned for when the house is built. Otherwise it is generally considered too expensive and impracticable to try to install it after the walls and other masonry work are completed. For homes already built, a basement-fed incinerator, or any of several kinds of portable ones resembling stoves, are advised.

When a home builder draws up plans for a new house and expects to install a built-in incinerator, he naturally wants to know what design to choose, how big it should be, where in his house plans it will best fit and how much it will cost.

Most incinerator companies will furnish working drawings, superintend the masonry work, and supply the metal castings which include grates, doors, and a screen for the flue for the price quoted for the incinerator. The bricks, however, as well as the mason's labor are paid for by the owner.

Gauging the Size

The price for a built-in incinerator for a six-room house ranges from $50 to $80, depending upon the quality and design. These figures do not include cost of brick and labor. The size of the incinerator should not be gauged so much by the size of the house as by the number of people living in it and the amount of entertaining they are accustomed to doing. The more people there are, and the more parties that are given, the greater the demands on the capacity of the combustion chamber

No one wants to be running down to light the incinerator every day. Besides it is more advantageous to allow the wet refuse like potato peelings and vegetables containing a high percentage of water to remain in the combustion chamber several days to dry out before burning. The best advice, no doubt, is to be sure to get an incinerator with a capacity large enough to hold the total number of bushels of refuse discarded by a family over a period of several days, thus making burnings necessary only twice or three times a week.

The architect will be careful to place the incinerator flue so that it will adjoin the kitchen wall and whatever room on the second floor is to be served, usually the bathroom or closet off the hall. When a hopper door on the second floor is planned for, a larger flue, at least 16 by 16 inches, is required to prevent rubbish from this floor clogging up the chimney. This larger flue is more expensive and each additional door above the kitchen is an added expense. Some consider this convenience not worth the price and decide to have only the hopper door in the kitchen.

Incinerator companies advocate always a separate flue for the flue-fed incinerator, never trying to combine it with the furnace or oil-burner chimney. In no case should the incinerator flue be combined with that of the fireplace because more or less odor is sure to come into the living room from it.

One point about the cost of the built-in type of incinerator is that, once it is in, there is no further expense. No fuel is required to make the burnings. Just touch a match to the contents and that is all. Even the ashes and non-combustibles need be cleaned out only periodically.

Various Designs

Having decided upon the size, location in the house, and number of doors, there are still several different designs and makes to choose from. One company sells a chamber equipped with a grate in the shape of steps to prevent the mass of rubbish from packing, so that air can be admitted through the grates. Another company features a suspended basket grate allowing air to circulate around the outside to help dry out the refuse. Some advise slow burning from the top down. Others provide for burning at a very high temperature.

Whatever the shape or design, it is highly important to have an incinerator chamber which is large enough and which will burn in such a way as to give off the least possible odor.

Should a home owner insist on a built-in incinerator after his house is completed, he can install a basement-fed one. This comprises a combustion chamber, placed at any point in the basement and connected by a pipe to the existing chimney in the house. Of course, the refuse in this case must be carried to the basement and put directly into the incinerator, instead of dropping it down the flue as in the chimney-fed type.

The general practice when residences are already built is to install a portable incinerator resembling a stove. This is piped to the chimney for smoke outlet, and is connected with the gas pipe for fuel. One of these having a capacity of two bushels of rubbish can be bought for approximately $85. For the three bushel capacity, the same model will cost $100. Heavier models cost more. It is estimated that this stove-like type installed in a small house will increase the gas bill by from $1 to $1.50 per month. This type is often used in suburban homes where the garbage man comes seldom.

The Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, Are Fortunate in Their Site, Having Natural and Varied Slopes, and Plenty of Water. The Upper Picture Gives an Idea of the Spaciousness of the Gardens. The Lower Suggests the Beauty of the Well-Chosen and Well-Arranged Planting.

Trees Are a Chief Attraction in Melbourne's Botanic Gardens

Oaks, Poplars, a Hornbeam, Magnolias and Native Plants Delight Him Who Strolls

By EDNA WALLING

Landscape Designer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Melbourne, Australia

BUT for the discrimination and good taste of Charles Joseph La Trobe, Governor of the Province of Port Phillip in 1845, the Melbourne Botanic Gardens might have been formed on one of the many much less picturesque sites selected at the time. The wonderful undulations and slopes, sometimes quite steep, and at others very gentle; the lake which is so delightfully situated and of such generous proportions, covering eight acres, and the proximity of the River Yarra, which means an unlimited water supply in times of drought, have been factors of which William R. Guilfoyle, who was director from 1873, took every advantage. He entirely remodeled the gardens and extended their area by more than 40 acres, and increased the collection of living plants by some thousand of varieties and species.

Mr. Guilfoyle at once began to remodel the grounds according to English landscape fundamentals. Australia was indeed fortunate that so eminent a botanist as Baron von Mueller was here to guide the selections of plants, and that he was succeeded by such a skilful landscape designer, P. R. H. St. John, the present classifier, who has been at the gardens for over 30 years, is a great authority on plants, exotic as well as native. It is to him that thanks are due for much of the information contained in works on the Australian Eucalypts and other native plants.

The Oak Lawn

In the whole of the Botanic Gardens the Oak Lawn is likely to come first in one's affections . . . not counting the lake! On this lawn canopied specimens of oaks from North America are positively beautiful. Here is a most magnificent tree of Quercus heterophylla. Here the etched leaves and tasseled flowers of the swamp oaks—Quercus palustri—are exquisite in October when the leaves are but half expanded. Such an amazing variety of beauty is presented by the towering form of some varieties and the almost shrublike growth of others. This is indeed a priceless collection of oaks. This is a place where one may be so absorbed in the loveliness of trees that the hours slip by before you have known one-half of them as well as you would like to.

The Necklace Poplars tower above the other exotic trees and stand out as glorious splashes of gold in autumn. A tree of the common hornbeam, carpinus botulus, leaves one breathless with admiration. Protected by the lofty oaks which surround it this tree has thrown out its shapely branches, developed its beautiful form, unfolded its delicate elmlike leaves, for all those with eyes to see. Walking across the Oak Lawn you suddenly become aware of it and looking up discover the most enchanting effect of sunlight through the freshest green leaves one ever saw. The shapeliness of its general contour and the sharply dappled shadow it casts make it difficult to leave its precincts.

One catches glimpses of the magnolias from China and Japan with their soft pink and ivory blooms in September. There are several large groups of these deciduous magnolias, and in close proximity the Siberian crab apple, Malus spectabilis, is just coming into flower. Sufficiently near to show what a charming foreground they would make are the dwarf Japanese plums Prunus triloba and Prunus sinensis.

It Was Once a Billabong

Ducks, swans and water fowl inhabit the lake. The lake was once a billabong, the Australian word for a backwater or swamp. The course of the River Yarra has now been pushed to the north, and between the lake and the river is Alexander Avenue with four rows of fine trees, mostly planes and silver poplars. A path leads up the steep hillside from this avenue through an attractive rockery, which is of botanical interest because of the collection of succulent plants it contains. All the rock gardens of Melbourne are rather conventional, although the opportunities for good planting are limitless owing to the extensive construction of suitable conditions. The need is for someone to plant them properly.

On this hillside, overlooking the city and its eastern suburbs, the River Yarra and the Dandenong and Healesville ranges, is the Temple of the Winds designed by Mr. Guilfoyle and dedicated to Charles Joseph La Trebe in June, 1902. This structure is a beautiful feature in the landscape picture seen from the avenue below.

Questionnaire for the Rockery

Testing Its "Sincerity"

By MARY P. CUNNINGHAM

Landscape Architect

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT SEEMS to me that there are only two reasons for having a rock garden. The first is that one owns a natural beginning. It may be a disused quarry, a rocky cliff over a pool, a simple outcropping of ledge, a group of pasture boulders, an old cellar ruined into picturesqueness, or a natural bank with a northeast exposure and no voracious tree roots to drain it.

The second reason is that one wishes to grow plants which require contacts with rocks to grow well. You may have something of the "alpinist" in your makeup. Most people do not know that "alpine" plants are different from "rock plants." True alpines are those which grow on mountain tops above the tree and shrub line. They are characteristically bright colored and grow in tufts or mats or rosettes. Among these are silene acaulis, veronica alpina, loise-leuria procumbens, and so forth. Rock plants include some of the alpines, like gypsophila muralis, daphne cneorum, cerastium tomentosum.

To Grow Alpines

The proper way to grow alpines is to be sure that the rock garden is made for them and not they for the rock garden. It amounts to this, that we must attain naturally or artificially (and it can be done) one of those "natural" beginnings and then perfect it. It is sometimes easier to make a rock garden setting on level non-rock-garden land by digging down rather than by building up. There is such a sunken rock garden at Kew in England, and a very successful one modeled after it on a smaller scale at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. A cut was made in a side slope, the earth taken out and heaped on the south side of the garden to achieve a north exposure. Large moss-covered and worn boulders were found near by and used at telling spots. No "raw" or freshly dug stone was used nor mortar where it would show. A level, curving path ran through the finished garden, opening up different vistas and episodes.

Trees and shrubs are essential even in a small rock garden to give a framework to the planting which though informal must hang together by some well-ordered design. Low evergreens such as andromeda, taxus cuspidata brevifolia, mugho pine, and so forth are excellent for this because they are slow growing and do not have far-reaching roots.

Details Near Paths

Flowers in the rock garden should be restricted to a few varieties in large masses instead of vice versa on the whole, but of course the size of groups depends on the size of the garden also. Details should be introduced near the paths where they can be seen at close range and the masses extend beyond.

Can you approach your rock garden from the design point of view? Has it an entrance and an exit? A path which does not need to turn back on itself will supply this in a large rock garden and some definite planting at the entrance to lead you in. Has it a congruous setting—perhaps the commonest lack in rock gardens—or does it lead directly into a perfectly kept clipped lawn with no transition? Has it a focus, is there one feature, or recess or plant, or view to which the paths lead as to its heart? Are there subsidiary episodes? Besides unity has it variety in its episodes, its planting, its levels, its water treatment? Above all is it sincere, that is, although an illusion, a bit of nature produced artificially, yet is it as nearly like a natural bit of rock garden as man can fashion?

Notes on Perennials

Baptisia australis bears spikes of deep blue, pealike blooms in June. The cloverlike foliage is attractive.

Echinops ricro bears large blue flowers that recall thistles. The plant attains three feet, and blooms during the summer.

Doronicum caucasicum gives us large, bright yellow "daisies" in May. It is one of the largest and most showy of the spring-flowering perennials, and one of the few that is suitable for cutting.

Bugle (ajuga in variety) is a useful groundcover for shaded places. Genevensis grows six inches high, and bears spikes of blue flowers. Reptans rubra is dwarf, and blue purple in color.

Bocconia cordata is a bold plant, useful for shrubberies and semi-wild places. The flowers are of a creamy tone, and are borne in large terminal panicles. The large leaves are decorative.

Caryopteris mastacanthus is a half-hardy shrub bearing blue-lavender flowers during late August and September. It should be treated as a perennial, since it is usually cut to the ground by frost.

Catananche caerulea grows two feet tall, and bears quaint blue flowers. The variety bicolor is white at the center. Cupid's Dart is the common name.

Can You Recognize Trees in Winter

By Their Shape and Pattern

This article is condensed from a radio talk by G. William Longenecker, instructor in landscape design, University of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis.

MANY trees are more interesting in winter than in summer, yet the average home owner seldom thinks of the winter aspect of the trees he plants. Winter is the season in which we see the true make-up and character of the trees.

With the leaves off, the American elm is as a refined, sinewy athlete. The typical outline of the elm is an inverted triangle, but it varies some with the location and individual tree. Some elms are a good imitation of the Etruscan vase, some have a single stem or a few almost parallel stems and form a tall, graceful tree with a refined spreading top. Some that have been in an open situation since youth, and that have been left to shift for themselves, branch quite low to the ground and form a broad, round headed tree with character quite akin to the oak, that is, if just observed by a casual glance. Yet in all the types, that sinewy strength and grace is present.

It is common knowledge that there are no two kernels of wheat exactly alike. The same is true of the trees. You will find no two white oaks alike or Scotch pines alike; yet there is that something running through a species that is outstanding.

Do you know the American elm by its vase or umbrella shape, or is there something deeper than that? Is the white ash told just by its coarse twigs against the sky, or is it the beaded appearance of the twigs, due to the leaf scars left by last summer's leaves, or is there a deeper and fuller character that makes a tree stand out as an elm or an ash?

Character Shown

The character of a tree is shown better in winter than at any other season. The rugged picturesqueness of the bur oak is never better than when it is battling against the snowy blasts, unbending and silent, holding up its arms to the rushing wind. The white bark and the brown refined twigs of the paper birch perhaps backed by the green drooping branches of the hemlock bring cheer and music to the winter landscape.

The cork elm is especially interesting when the leaves are off. In summer it looks quite like any single stemmed American elm, but when the leaves are gone, you see that the branches and twigs are heavily covered with irregular, corky ridges which give the tree a strange, shaggy appearance. In winter it is the airedale of the tree group.

The stag-horn sumac changes its character entirely. In summer it has quite finely cut leaves and is fine in texture; in winter its stems are coarse, making the plant coarse in texture. It gets its name, stag-horn sumac, in two different ways. The branches are crotched like a stag's horn, and the one and two-year-old wood is covered with long, soft brown or brownish-black hair as are a young stag's horns. The branching and the hair are both most easily seen in the winter.

Horizontal Lines

The hawthorn or thorn apple is a low, broad-topped tree, beautiful at all seasons, but in winter you see what makes it broad topped. The intricate branching is almost parallel with the ground, giving a horizontal effect. The branches themselves are a beautiful gray and blend especially well with the gray bark of the gray dogwood and the reddish arching stems of the prairie rose. It is a plant of American prairies and foothills repeating the long horizontal lines.

We are all aware of the evergreens and their beauty in winter: their green in contrast with the snow, their glory when their branches and needles sparkle in the sunlight, covered with hoarfrost. But there is also the beauty of bare branches. If you will note and become acquainted with the trees in winter, the season will hold many added joys.

Anchusa myosotidiflora is a recent addition to the spring-flowering perennials. It attains one foot, and bears forget-me-not-like flowers of blue. Related varieties are the anchusas "Dropmore," deep blue, and "opal," pale blue. These attain four feet and flower during the sumer. Short-lived, but usually self-sow.

Anemone hupehensis, related to the valuable japonica group, bears rose-mauve flowers from August through early autumn. It grows one foot tall.

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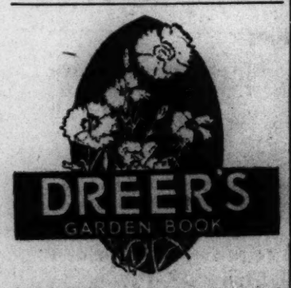

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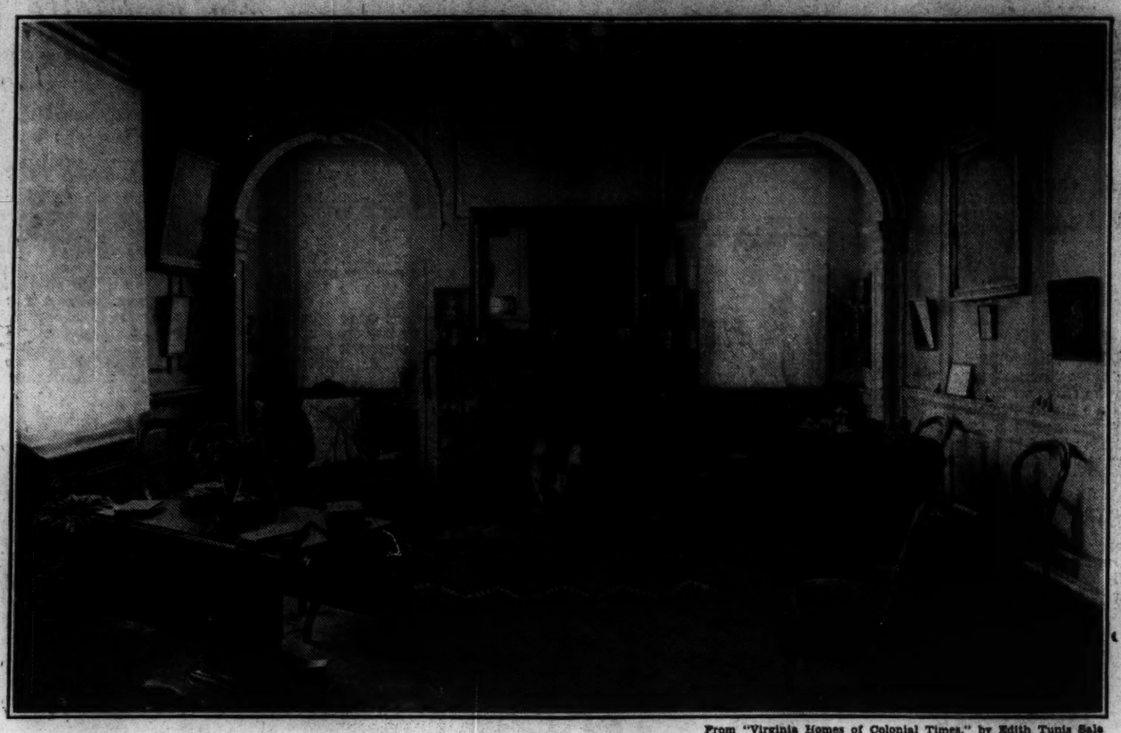


From "Virginia Homes of Colonial Times," by Edith Tunis Sale

The parlor of historic Tazewell Hall in Williamsburg, Va., is furnished in this homelike manner in furniture almost entirely of the Victorian period

Photograph by courtesy of McMillen, Inc.

In this comfortable corner nearly every item of the furnishings is such as was used in American homes in the mid-nineteenth century, the fireplace itself belonging to that time. Ornaments of the period are retained, as on the mantel, but traditional access is avoided

Taste for the Victorian Returns

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS pleasant to notice that some attention is now being given to the more acceptable articles of early Victorian type, either as partial or as entire furnishings of present-day rooms. For 30 years or more, this style has been quite out of favor in every stage of its development, so its name has carried implied reproach as applied to standards of decorative taste.

This rating may be deserved as it concerns the occasionally seen parlors of the '80s and '90s, of which fussiness and clutter are remembered as the strongest impressions. But those later decades belong to the final years of that style, after it had lost its distinction and had suffered the decadence which seems to come to many movements in decorative art.

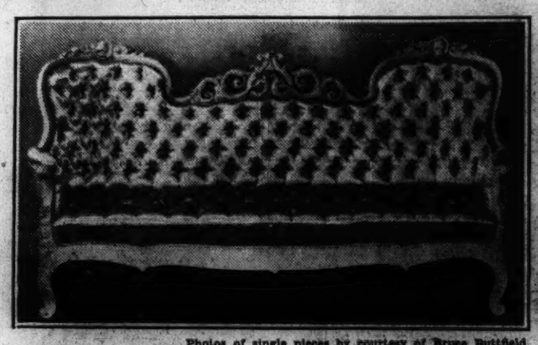
It is with approximately the first quarter of Queen Victoria's reign—from 1835 to 1855—that we are concerned, for it is from those years that the most desirable furniture called Victorian dates. The basic similarities in the chairs and tables made then and the lines of those made in France 100 years before, indicate clearly that the Louis XV types inspired the Victorian. With lower standards of craftsmanship then prevailing and the increased use of machinery, it was inevitable that the subtle curves and delicate carving of the French models should be largely lost in their renaissance. Still, quite enough remains to give warrant for our accepting the ancestry of this conception as undoubted.

Mixes Well With Louis XV

It naturally follows that many pieces of early Victorian furniture may be used satisfactorily with their prototypes, the simpler French pieces of the mid-eighteenth century. The older pieces would seem much finer than the later, but careful selection will avoid contrasts that are unpleasant. Although the chair, which is painted white, in our illustrations, might be quite too clumsy and crude to appear harmonious, the armchair covered with plaid would seem much more at ease in the company of more excellent French cabinet work, such as the Louis XV chair which is shown at its left.

Here is an opportunity of noticing the points of similarity as well as of difference in examples of cabinet work which are separated by a century of time. American pieces of this general type frequently have a little carving at the top of the back and on the front rail. Grapes and other fruits are the more common objects reproduced, the better and scarce carving usually showing flowers and foliage instead.

The traditional upholstery for Victorian furniture was black haircloth, but this is rarely used in these days when more cheerful colors are preferred. The armchair just referred to



Photos of single pieces by courtesy of Bruce Buttfield

Present-day taste requires that Victorian furniture be sometimes painted and richly upholstered. This sofa has been given an ivory color and upholstered in light blue satin

This richly carved walnut sofa has a frame finished in natural color, while it is effectively upholstered in golden yellow satin. There are many other fabrics which would be preferred for daily use

is an example of the freedom with which these pieces are being treated to serve modern desires. The walnut of the frame has been painted black and the fabric is a strong plaid in reds and black, on a white ground.

The smaller chair was also varnished walnut originally, its clumsy frame and raw curves indicating a later date, possibly 1870-80. Painted an ivory white except small portions which were veneered in burl walnut, it has been covered with olive green satin.

No article of Victorian furniture received more attention from designers, capable and otherwise, than the sofa. An alcove in the Metropolitan Museum of Art contains a grouping in which some of the less attractive examples of the times may be seen. Lavish ornaments on these pieces may lead visitors to believe that no furniture of those days would be cared for now. The two sofas which are pictured here may easily be criticized, yet they are comparatively attractive.

These as well as the chairs suggest how similar things, which owners may think of as hopelessly outmoded, may be given fresh attention that will make them important parts of a striking furnishing scheme. Both of these are made of walnut and were originally varnished in the natural color of the wood. One has been left that way, its rich brown accentuated by satin covering in golden yellow. There are many other fabrics which could have been used, securing the desired harmony with any color scheme or textures. While the second sofa has been painted cream white and covered with light blue satin, colors could be chosen for the woodwork and the covering, making the piece acceptable for a very different setting.

Usually Strong and Serviceable

One very practical advantage of early Victorian furniture is the thoroughness with which it was constructed. The slender curves of some tables and chairs give the impression that they are too fragile to be serviceable. This may be true regarding some products of the 70's and 80's, but the earlier work which we are noticing now, done 30 years before, is almost certain to be substantial.

The console table in our cut appears of the previous decades, and has many excellent features in its design. If the curves of the legs seem extravagant, one may have this view changed by comparing this piece with some of the French tables of 100 years before.

It appears to have been derived from a type which was first attached to the wall, the support being an elaborated bracket. The bracket in time acquired legs; later still it was separated from the wall, to stand by itself. Remembering this evolution, the lines which are seen here seem natural rather than strange, and the curves become pleasant reminders of the forms from which it developed.

Suggestions given so far may seem to apply only to the use of Victorian furniture in the most modern manner. This is an easy course to follow, since the pieces shown are treated with such use in view. No doubt most people will be interested in using this furniture in a more conservative fashion, as has been done in the two interiors which are illustrated.

One living room is in a fine old mansion in Williamsburg, Va. Although this was built about 1760 and shows rare excellence in its woodwork, the entire furnishings are of the nineteenth century. The drop-leaf table in the foreground at the left is of Empire type dating about 1820. The rest of the things were made in the following half-century. Here is every evidence of comfort and generous hospitality, although the arrangement is modest in every way. The absence of the many cumbersome ornaments which usually went with these days gives us a picture of how good taste may use this furniture to the best advantage.

Another Victorian Group

A more studied arrangement may be seen in the second interior, which is smaller and has walls and fireplace of the same era. In the reality, more than in the photograph, one gets the feeling of mid-nineteenth-century surroundings. A rug, patterned with the expansive flowers and foliage of the period, in cream, blues and reds; inner curtains of white mull and drapes of electric blue glazed chintz; walls of white; these make the base and background for the movables.

The desk chair and the stool at the fireplace have needlework coverings such as might have been on them always. With sprays and scrolls of gilt and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, the black enameled papier-mâché clock and fans on the mantel are arresting period notes that are repeated in the pole firescreen on the hearth. The two easy chairs are of the same style source, though less familiar in their forms. In all the group there is but one piece—the table—which has eighteenth-century lines.

It is better that this late Sheraton item should be here, for one may easily miss getting an agreeably natural effect if everything in a room can be assigned the same date. No home of several years' growth ever reached such a state as that would offer. Family desires are sure to call for occasional things that are different or additional. If a few generations of a family have successively made their homes in a house, the contents are almost certain to indicate that very interesting fact. There are likely to be in sight things large and small which have been ancestral acquisitions covering the home's whole existence.

Some of the great treasures of English furniture are still in the rooms where they were first placed. With them are other chairs, tables, stools, that have been there since they were new—some since Cromwell's time and others that have come in all along through the years to the last century.

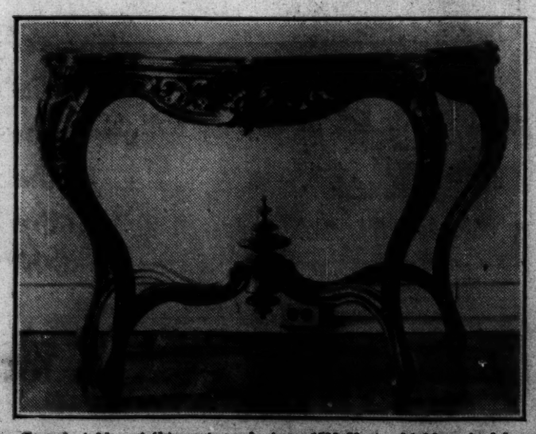
In planning for our own homes—possibly very modest ones—we may like to remember that a judicious blending of periods gives an effect of ease, flexibility and domestic background. All that is missed if there is nothing that appears to be outside the style of a certain half-century.

This provides a wide opening for early Victorian things, such as are gathering dust in the discard of countless attics and basements. Many are in secondhand shops and can be bought for small amounts. With the costs of refinishing and upholstering added they will still not be dear. Tastefully restored, with due regard for their future surroundings, the better examples may prove to be a welcome portion of almost any arrangement.

It is from the Louis XV furniture such as this that the most attractive early Victorian types appear to have been patterned

Although lacking the refinement found in Louis XV armchairs, this early Victorian example holds elements of their charm

Yes, this is also Victorian, but about 20 years later than the one at its left. Clumsiness and awkward lines result from efforts to produce cheaply



Console tables of this sort, made from 1830-50, are highly prized by those seeking the early Victorian types

Presentation Copy of 'Alice,' Acrostic by Lewis Carroll

INTEREST in rare books has been stimulated recently by important exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia and by an auction of especial note at the American Art-Anderson Galleries. We are thus reminded of a letter that came to us nearly two years ago, in which a lady in South Australia begins by expressing her pleasure at reading that the manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" had then been sold for $75,000. Her letter continues:

The special reason for my interest is that I possess an edition of the book, dated 1874, which was presented to me by the author in 1875, owing to a correspondence between him and my father, John Howard Clark, at that time editor of the South Australian Register, the latter having sent Mr. Dodgson a short Christmas story written in somewhat the same style, by himself, and feeling that he owed Mr. Dodgson an acknowledgment.

This correspondence resulted in Mr. Dodgson sending me the volume, with this inscription:

Presented to Jessie Howard Clark, in remembrance of her sister Alice, by the author,
July 15, 1875.

And also, on the page facing the index, the following acrostic in my name:

Just half a world to travel o'er,
E'er this may reach its southern home:
Such waters wide between us roar—
So many a waste of barren foam.
In vain the trackless interspace—
England's white ships can cleave the flood,

Hailing as brethren every race
Of English speech and English blood.
Wherever English childhood dwells,
"Alice" may hope to find a band
Ready to listen while she tells
Dreams of the shadowy "Wonderland."

Child-friend, whom I shall never see!
Let me in fancy feel thee nigh,
And trust in other lands to be
Remembered as the years go by—
Kind thoughts will live, though we may die.

July 15, 1875 Lewis Carroll.

If this bit of old history and the poem are of any use to you, I shall be very glad indeed for you to accept it.

Yours very sincerely,
(Mrs.) Jessie H. Black.

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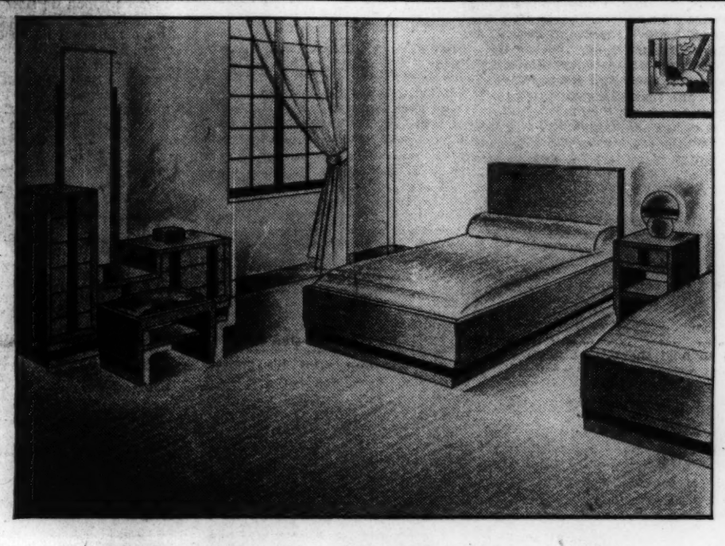

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They are to be had in a discreetly figured mahogany, relieved with black. In walnut. In an extraordinarily handsome blue-green paint, relieved with French gray. And in silvery harewood, with its charming rippled figure—one of the most interesting of the woods used by modern designers. The prices are the same for all woods and finishes. A set in harewood has been arranged in the modern interior in Belmaison, proving extraordinarily charming against the very pale gray walls and in relation with the many mirrors.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Russian Scene

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

These Russians, by William C. White. New York: Scribner. $3.
The Russian Paradox, by Bernard Edelhertz. New York: Walton Book Co. $2.
The Red Trade Menace, by H. R. Knickerbocker. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

RUSSIA continues to bulk large in the attention of the world and in the announcements of the publishing houses. In the daily and the periodical press the reflections and conclusions of tourists, based upon a six-weeks trip under the auspices of the Soviet Government, are presented for the enlightenment of a curious world.

Why is the world thus curious? China is a more populous, equally picturesque and more turbulent country at present than the Soviet Republic, yet it is not attracting its tourists by the thousands, and stimulating them all to write of their experiences. Fascism is as revolutionary as Bolshevism, and despotism in Poland has been as cruel as the rule across the Russian border. Yet for all that the country, with the official title so cumbrous that we reduce it to U. S. S. R., holds the center of the international stage, and the spotlight of foreign investigation is ever fixed upon it.

The reason no doubt is that the Communist ideal is an ever-present menace to organized society in all the rest of the world. Perhaps few of those who write so glibly about conditions in Russia are conscious of this reason for their interest, but it nevertheless affects subconsciously their observations and their conclusions. Not that there is danger of the world revolution by intrigue and violence of which the Bolshevist leaders talk. Not that way will it come if it comes at all.

But if out of its present muck of squalor, discomfort, suffering, cruel tyranny, Russia by the success of its Five-Year Plan—and the next plan which will follow it—shall evolve a society in which the masses are certain of employment, food and shelter, care in disability and old age and a reasonable amount of human enjoyment, the capitalistic countries will have to look to themselves should another such period of unemployment and destitution as now oppresses them recur. Capitalism today profits by the apparent failure of Communism in Russia. If the Bolsheviki wish to extend their system they must first demonstrate its success at home.

Living Conditions

Most of the books now pouring from English and American presses depict a state of society in Russia which few who reside in capitalistic countries would care to share. Mr. White in "These Russians," has allowed typical Russians with whom he lived or associated during his more than two years in Russia to speak for themselves. He lived with students during his days at the university in Moscow, with peasants and workers during the months of his stay in the villages. In neither of these associations would anyone accustomed to the comforts and refinements of life under the much criticized capitalism be happy. In Moscow, for example, he had a room in what before the revolution had been the city's finest apartment house:

"Now its courtyards are dirty, some of the plaster bas-reliefs on the walls have fallen, there are a few bullet scars up near the eaves, the roof is a mass of tangled aerials, and over one door inside the court is a sign, 'House Committee.' At one corner of the dirty yellow brick pile is another sign, 'Communal restaurant on the second floor.' And on each of the elevators is a placard, fly-specked and dirty, 'Elevator not running.' In the elevator itself are stored bed-frames, mattresses, baby carriages. . . . 'What is your conception of an ideal home?' was a theme an English teacher assigned to a class in Moscow. One answer said, 'A room through which strangers do not have to pass to get to their rooms.'"

Illuminating Interviews

An illuminating series of interviews this, perhaps not literal transcripts, but clearly the literary exposition of views the author heard enunciated: The professor who refused to flee, but stayed to serve and teach natural science, only to find himself at last shelved and then exiled; the student who, fired by Bolshevist zeal, admitted all the cruel conditions under which she was forced to live, but insisted they were but needed sacrifices in the attainment of a noble ideal; the merchant, gradually forced lower and lower in the commercial scale until at last he begged for money to buy two sewing machines on which he and his wife could earn their livelihood; the engineer who served loyally until Bolshevist stupidity and oppression drove him first into exile and then to suicide; Pavel, the workman, who alone of the list is cheerful with his slogan, "Equal and surpass America," and Nestowitch, the priest, disillusioned in the face of the campaign for atheism, but summing up the situation thus: "A new organization of Christianity will arise, religion will last and every religion must have its organization—even Communism needs the party. Against the church your fight will be successful, but Communism, the new religion, fighting Christianity the old, will lose."

Faults of Character

Perhaps the chief service which Mr. Edelhertz renders to outside students of the Russian enigma is in pointing out that many of the errors and vices commonly ascribed to the Soviet Government are inherent in the Russian character, and notoriously existed before the days of Bolshevism. Speaking Russian fluently, and commissioned to make a study of the Jewish communities which the Soviet Government is establishing in the south of Russia, he traveled widely throughout the country, living the life of its people and shrewdly noting the successes and failures of Communism. He is in no sense an unfriendly commentator, and I wonder why this book, which was sent to the Monitor's correspondent at Moscow for review, should have been turned back at the frontier as unfit for admission, and thereby put into my unworthy hands.

Indeed, the author has ascribed to the Soviets much of useful, constructive work and never for an instant questions the high idealism of their principal figures. He is eager, too, that American observers should adopt a more reasonable standard in judging the extent of Bolshevist success. "You Americans," said Kalinin to him, "must not apply your criteria of great comfort, efficiency and high standard of living when passing judgment on struggling Russia. Your aim in America is to reach the point where every family will have an automobile. In Russia we aim to see that every man has a shirt."

Will even this moderate ideal be attained? The author does not foresee its coming through Communist methods. Concessions to private enterprise and initiative, he thinks, will be forced, and he believes "that in proportion as this awakening to the realization of the value of personal enterprise and initiative will grow stronger and stronger, so will the Soviet régime in Russia tend to become weaker and weaker."

Mr. Knickerbocker's book, made up mainly of articles written for the New York Evening Post, is an inquiry into the probable importance of Soviet industry, once fully developed, upon the trade and the prosperity of the United States. His style is frankly journalistic but his marshaling of facts is impressive, and the evidence adduced by him gives his book an authoritative tone. His thesis is this:

"The Soviet Union is the only nation with an inexorable, avowed program for imperialist expansion. For three, four, five, 10 or even 15 years she may be, almost surely will be, a good customer. She will in the meanwhile be growing into a constantly more dangerous competitor. And when she has attained her growth she will become more than a competitor, she is bound by her own fundamental political philosophy to become a military aggressor."

Mr. Knickerbocker's most fundamental contribution to the Soviet discussion is his proposition that its system is in no sense communistic, but a complete system of state capitalism. While the theory is perhaps not novel, the array of evidence supporting it adduced by Mr. Knickerbocker is impressive and convincing. Preaching Communism and the dignity of labor, the Soviet authorities are eagerly installing the most capitalistic methods by which the American manufacturer extracts from labor its fullest tribute to capital.

"For years the Soviet press was full of tales of horror about the 'slaves of the convey or belt,' and Ford was a particular object of unmeasured attack just because his working day and his pay made argument for Socialist superiority so difficult. Today the capitulation to Ford methods is complete, and the ambition of the Soviet Tractor and Automobile Trust is to run its plant as nearly like Ford's as possible."

Out of a study of these and other books upon Russia can come only the conclusion that there is in progress a mighty struggle between social idealism and long-fixed economic laws. Whether the discipline and determination of the Communist Party can defeat the usually inexorable law of economics is yet to be seen.

Through Mr. Toynbee's Eyes

A Journey to China, or Things That Are Seen, by Arnold J. Toynbee. London: Constable. 15s.

IT IS a preposterous condition of modern travel that one can go around the world almost without being aware of the fact, having the whole thing done for one as if one were sitting in an armchair while someone turned the globe round. It is no wonder that great voyages have degenerated into subjects for satire, when to put a girdle around the earth is a fat and sedentary occupation.

One wonders, therefore, if any of the other delegates who took part in the search for top hats and frock coats during the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in Japan in 1929, got as much fun out of their journey thither as Professor Toynbee got out of his. It is almost surprising to find the world is still such a vastly interesting place. The easy ways from London to Japan, either direct by boat or in three stages via the United States, would have been dull; whereas to go overland in Europe and Asia, from nation to nation, race to race, civilization to civilization, was to run through the gamut of the world's experience and history. And Professor Toynbee is a student and observer whom one can trust to get the last ounce of significance and interest out of every new trend in the social currents that he sees.

To him political, racial and social problems are not abstractions lying inert on the atlas, but are incarnate in the hundred and one changes, chances, tragedies and comedies of the road. In a Hungarian chemist's refusal to supply him with distilled water because he asked for it in German instead of Magyar; in the three-days holiday of the customs officials at the Turkish frontier; in the motor route that two New Zealanders have established across the desert to Bagdad; in the sight of an Indian deck passenger traveling to Karachi with his own iron bedstead; in the happy Chinese faces and dejected English ones at Singapore; in the search for a top hat in Tokyo; and in the 10-days train journey from Vladivostok to Moscow without a restaurant car—in innumerable episodes such as these, he is able to find the appropriate political or social moral.

Professor Toynbee motored from Calais to Istanbul, an exciting journey in itself once one tackles the Balkan passes. Thence he went by train to Damascus, by omnibus to Bagdad, by train again to Basra, by boat to Karachi. Thence via Bombay by boat to Singapore, and to Japan. He visited the great ports of China and returned to England via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

On Turkey and the Balkans, which he had visited many times before, Professor Toynbee writes with special knowledge. Always a friend of the Turks, and sadly skeptical in 1923 of their ability to live up to the demands of their drastic program of westernization, he was amazed at the continuance of the faith and the progress of the works which he now saw. The flame which was flickering in 1923 was now strong and in no danger of extinction. Largely under the stimulus of America and Germany, "the Turk has siezed the impulse to create," and his abandonment of the traditional and ensnaring delights of Istanbul for the ascetic rigors of life in Angora is symbolical of his faith. These Turkish chapters, packed with observation, are immensely interesting.

In China it seemed to him that the Turks and the Chinese were exchanging their traditional rôles, "the Turks learning to read and write, the Chinese to shoot and be shot. For the Turkish revolution, beginning with the army, got over its inevitable stage of revolutionary violence quickly and became pacific, while the Chinese movement, beginning among private students, has passed into the hands of the soldiers.

Turning to India, Professor Toynbee sees the twilight of the English gods, and feels similarly in Malay that the Chinese who have fled to British territory for stable government will peacefully oust their rulers in the long run because they like the climate and the English do not. In Irak, on the other hand, the English and Iraki collaborate well and, surprisingly enough, there is no color feeling.

When Professor Toynbee approaches the Russian shadow, whether in the fear-haunted melting pot of Harbin, or in the pathetic misery of Vladivostok, his capacity for sympathy is exhausted. He will give the Turk a mile, but he will not give the Russian an inch, and one suspects from his remarks on Ivan the Terrible's cathedral that he would have found the old régime no more congenial than the new. He confesses, in one of many personal revelations in the book, that he loves heat and sun—he was in Moscow in midwinter!

There is no space in which to discuss the many other matters of enormous interest in his book. Much of it was written on trains and ships as the long journey jogged on, and was published in articles in American and English periodicals. The book suffers, in consequence, from rather irritating repetitions. The style is light and vivid, inclined in its earlier pages to slightly facetious, rather too intimate garrulity. But the general tone is dignified, and such a book, packed with knowledge and intelligent observation, is unquestionably well worth reading for instruction and amusement. V. S. P.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Literary Crazy Quilt

APPLICATION of advanced sales methods to the long-suffering publishing business continues. The latest high-pressure scheme is the "Book Show" plan. Probably this is considered a good plan because its title doesn't give you the faintest notion what it's about; you know—get 'em curious and all that. Well, we're going to ruin that little game right away by telling you all.

"The Book Show" is the title of a book, No ordinary book. It will be sold at "a standard price," but its contents will surprise you. It will consist of sample chapters from 21 books on the spring lists of 10 American publishers. If you like one of the samples, you may have a 25-cent rebate on the book it was taken from.

* * *

Apart from the fundamental merchandising aim, this kind of book obviously has much to recommend it. Undoubtedly the most exciting chapters from each book will be presented. An attempt may be made to select them on a continued-in-our-next basis designed to force the reader to buy the original. But that scheme may be defeated by the structure of the book—whatever interest is stirred by one excerpt may well be submerged in the thrill of the next. Clearly, there will be heavy competition for the advantage of last-chapter position.

It is of course too much to hope that the publishers will go philanthropic and give us the essence of each book. That would not be sound economic practice. But in spite of the genius of their advertising advisers, we believe there is one danger that these publishers have overlooked. We haven't a doubt that a large number of buyers will read "The Book Show" straight through, take it as a rattling good story and never come back for more. And if such a reader should later buy one of the books which had contributed to the literary crazy quilt, he would be likely to complain bitterly that he had been sold the same story under a different title. That ought to constitute an embarrassing moment for a publisher.

* * *

Nor should you, dear Reader, smile in that superior way at the thought of readers who may thus mistake the benevolent intention of the 10 publishers. Who knows which of us may be included in the group? We have on our desk at this moment a book which, for all we could prove to the contrary, may have been made up on just such a basis. It is called "Lucy Church Amiably," and it is one of the first editions of 1000 copies of previously unpublished works of Gertrude Stein, issued by the Plain Edition, Paris. With it comes a letter saying that "a review copy has been sent to you because of your notice in The Christian Science Monitor of the past work of Gertrude Stein." We remember saying that Gertrude Stein was our favorite author.

It is a pleasure to give publicity to this work of art which is now being given to the world for the first time. Any hesitation that we might feel about commenting on it is dispelled by the description on the title page: "A novel of romantic beauty and nature and which looks like an engraving." Under the title there is another elucidative note: "And with a nod she turned her head toward the falling water. Amiably."

* * *

Let us employ further the sample method. After the title page comes a note headed "Advertisement." An excerpt from this should whet any appetite: "There is a church and it is in Lucey and it has a steeple and the steeple is a pagoda and there is no reason for it and it looks like something else. Beside this there is amiably and this comes from the paragraph."

But what interests us most is that occasionally in "Lucy Church Amiably" you come across a sentence that seems to mean something. Not in connection with the surrounding sentences, but just in itself. Thus: "Arthur John Carnagan matched silk." "Lamartine is not a queen." "They marry."

This, we take it, is very early Stein.

* * *

Our congratulations to Scribner's on its plan for exposing unsuspecting literary talent has brought interesting comments. Again, some samples:

From E. C. S.: "If that lady who objected to your mild and restrained sniff at Scribner's great plan to make the inarticulate 100,000,000 into littérateurs had to read some of the copy that flows across your desk weekly, she would subscribe to Capt. Robert Marshall's plan to have all would-be writers serve a five-years apprenticeship with invisible ink. And what about Flaubert, who tore up everything Maupassant wrote for nine years?"

* * *

From Marion West Geare: "After all, that contest may be merely a naïve effort on the part of Scribner's to do their bit in solving the unemployment problem. Think of the hundreds who will be occupied until June in writing for it, and the additional numbers who will be kept busy after that date in sifting the material. I have a suggestion to offer to the judges, borrowed from one of my college professors. . . . it was a campus legend that he graded his papers by standing at the top of the stairway and tossing the bundle down the steps. Those papers landing nearest him received an A, those which were carried farther received B, and so on, down the steps. That some occasionally blew out of the window bothered him not a whit. It was all in the game, you know, and good clean fun."

* * *

And finally, from K. S. Crichton, assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine:

"You made a palpable and proper hit on our publicity, but still we think you are wrong in holding that fine work may not come from non-professional sources.

"A non-professional or an amateur in our view is one who has not been published; not necessarily one who has never written. Just offhand one can think of such stories as Dana's 'Two Years Before the Mast' and Bill Adams' 'Log of a Cowboy,' and the first stories of Anzia Yezierska, and surely that piece by the man about to be electrocuted which appeared in the 'Mercury' and later was used almost word for word as the first act of 'The Last Mile.' To come nearer home, Will James and Capt. Thomason were amateurs in the strictest sense when Scribner's first bought their work. They were taken for their illustrations and the writing was incidental. Now they are thought of almost entirely as writers.

"We believe, with you, that most of the acceptable manuscripts will come from established writers who will drop the boy and girl formula of conventional literature to get back to original sources, but by reason of our experience we are equally confident that we shall uncover new talent from among the non-professionals. A fine writer can transmute his experiences into literature but the full and authentic flavor of a particular scene is often best conveyed by someone who is actively living it. Scribner's contest is the result of that thought."

Marching On

Ballads and Poems (1915-1930), by Stephen Vincent Benet: New York; Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

ONE can approach a serious book of poems only humbly, with the thought, "Who am I to pull apart these flowers?" even if the flowers are sometimes as rugged as cacti of the desert, or there are weeds among them.

It is a pleasure to see Mr. Benet's poetic output of the last 15 years (excepting, of course, the full-length "John Brown's Body") gathered into one volume. His skill in a variety of verse-forms was well in evidence in that stirring masterpiece. A certain minor poet, eager not to appear too eager in admiration, said of it at the time of its appearance: "Oh, yes, I like it, except for the rush of words he permits himself now and then." That same "rush of words" seemed to some of us very much in place when it was used, utterly characterizing and seemly. And so it does, when it occurs, in the present volume.

There are new poems as well as familiar ones. The sardonic "King David" is here, with its stinging rhythm; the swinging ballads of "William Sycamore," "The Mountain Whippoorwill," "The Hemp." Mr. Benet's verse-portraits are seldom pastels. They are more often laid on with the broad strokes and high colors of modernism. Yet, his is the modernism of content rather than form, resorting infrequently to free verse and not at all to the high jinks of the most resolute modernists. His delivery in blank verse is also only occasional: "The Island and the Fire," read before the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa last June, is one of the most successful of the longer poems in this manner; "The First, and Last, Visions of Helen (of Troy)" two of the least so.

The present writer's preference is for the section labelled "skyscraper House," because of the light-hearted, if sometimes acidulous illumination it throws on odd corners of the Great and Garish City. Others may choose the lyrics, which in spite of Mr. Benet's facility with rhyme-ends and measures, do not always sing.

Stephen Vincent Benet (fortunate the poet endowed with such musical nomenclature) is essentially American. Not in the 100 per cent sense. But he is apparently in love with the "American scene," even when pleasantly mocking at it. And in this genre he is at his best.

Just about 15 years ago, when some of these verses were first inscribed, a miniature magazine thrived for a brief period, under the enchanting title, "The Chimaera." It was edited by Big Brother William Rose Benet. Alas, it did not live long, although almost every contributor to its slight pages has lived to become, in some degree, famous. We have just dug up the copies of May and July, 1916, and find two poems by the poet of this collection: "The Quality of Courage," long and bitter; "A Defiance," short and insouciant. These are not included in "Ballads and Poems." Even then was "Poetry . . . a brighter valor in his blood," to quote that same Big Brother; but he was only a Young Man Who Would Go Far. He has gone far. And we are sure he will go further still, plumbing more vital depths than he has reached (excepting "John Brown's Body" again) and setting down his discoveries with mellower pen. M. L.

Miss Lagerlöf's Trilogy

The Ring of the Löwensköld: Including The General's Ring, Charlotte Löwensköld and Anna Svard, by Selma Lagerlöf. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.

LONG novels, they say, are just now at the pinnacle of popularity. A public familiar with "The Forsyte Saga" and "The Fortunes of Richard Mahony"—each hundreds of pages long—will hardly flinch when confronted by Selma Lagerlöf's 800 pages and more. For "The Ring of the Löwenskölds" generously includes three novels, of which two are full length and one here appears for the first time in English translation. It is a monumental work, and deeply impressive. One might almost assert that, by its very simplicity, sincerity and purity, it disarms either comparison or criticism. Through it the veteran Swedish novelist admits her readers to a world somehow not quite like the world of other Scandinavian writers, even if they too are winners of the Nobel prize for literature.

Beginning back in the age of Charles XII, Miss Lagerlöf sinks her roots far into the elemental soil of instinctive belief in the superstitious. She relates the story of old General Bengt Löwenskjöld who, having received from a grateful sovereign the gift of a signet ring, desires never to be parted from his treasure.

The time comes when the peasants, standing aimlessly about the churchyard, notice that the Löwenskjöld family vault has been left temporarily unguarded. They are strangely stirred by this realization, and one of their number, Bard Bardsson cannot rest until he has the ring clasped in his own hand. That ugly deed, so hotly accomplished, has endless and incalculable results. Confusion descends at once upon the farmstead of Bard Bardsson; three guiltless men are subsequently executed; countless persons, even unto the third generation of the Löwenskölds and seemingly detached from the affair of the signet ring, are entrapped—all by the so-called curse of the stolen jewel.

So much for the first volume, twisting the thread which the next two volumes embroider in so intricate a design. Now emerges Karl Arthur Ekenstedt, whose mother was a Löwenskjöld; a weakling who has been reared amidst wealth and cultivation, yet takes the vow of poverty and finally becomes an itinerant preacher. Four women love Karl Arthur: the Baroness, his mother; Charlotte Löwenskjöld, to whom he is for several years affianced; Thea Sundler, an intriguing woman of the village, and Anna Svard, the peddler from distant Dalecarlia, whom Karl Arthur marries.

Few remembered passages in current fiction are more entrancingly lovely than those which describe Anna's final journey in the rôle of peddler back to her native province; how the very radiance which shone from her caused people on all sides to desire her wares, how she purchased the stock of a less fortunate fellow-peddler and then sold that too, how she carried the good news in to her mother and went humbly to live for months in the house of the bailiff's wife where she might learn the manners of gentlefolk. Yes, the volume which deals with Anna Svard is easily the most beautiful of the three. What wealth of understanding of Swedish traditions and customs it brings to the reader; what feeling for Swedish country scents and sounds; what increased sympathy with human ideals, disappointments, triumphs.

At first the style, as well as the people and circumstances which it depicts, seem irritatingly placid, stolid and cool. Incentive appears to be lacking to account for all the cross-purposes and baffled intentions, hostilities and loves. But as one continues, the whole assumes shape, meaning, order; it has a quiet and a cumulative power, until its fascination is like that of watching from a bridge the slow heaving movement of a mighty river. The translation, by Francesca Martin and Velma Swanston Howard, is for the most part adequate; just now and then it trips one up with a clumsy phrase or too idiomatic a modernism. Before the reader finishes, the story has won his whole-hearted allegiance. Here is true drama: the spectacle of human life, surpassingly pitiful, poignantly personal, nobly universal. M. W.

Stage Struck John Golden (New York: Samuel French. $4) is a reprint of articles that appeared in a national magazine as a serial. The book is an entertaining collaboration between John Golden, play producer, and Viola Brothers Shore. It records unblushingly, and with relish, details of the ballyhoo methods that Mr. Golden has employed to get his plays before the public when paying customers were slow in coming to "Seventh Heaven," "Thank U," "Pigs" and other melodramas and comedies frankly compounded out of sure-fire material by various playwrights usually working under the producer's direction. This will be a curious document to persons who like to think of art and the theater as synonymous terms. To Mr. Golden a successful stage production is usually a compound—roughly, one-third universally appealing idea, one-third good stage carpentry, one-third ingenious free advertising.

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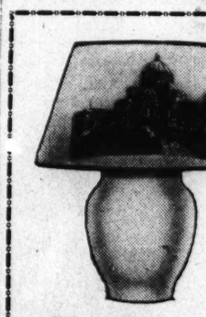
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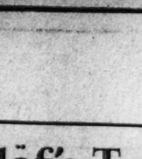
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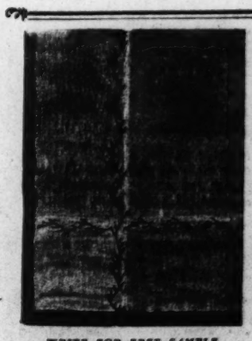
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A Syllabic Interlude

AN INTERESTING sign of the times is the demand on the part of a large section of the public, as well as of editors, publicity managers, advertisers, and educationalists, for simplification of language, and the elimination of long words wherever possible. A well-known publicity writer says, in effect, never use a three syllable word where you can use one of two syllables; and never use a two syllable word if you can find a word of one syllable which will do as well. The argument is faulty, of course, because the comprehension of words does not depend altogether on the number of syllables they possess, nor on their length.

If it is true that the great majority of people do not use a vocabulary of more than a thousand words, then the need for limiting oneself to words of high frequency, would seem to be imperative if one is writing for a maximum number of readers and not for a qualitative group. But this does not necessarily involve the use of words of one, two, or, at the most, three syllables.

The possibility of writing a more or less intelligent article, using words of not more than two syllables, occurred to me recently, and the attempt is now being made. From this point on I will use no words of more than two syllables, duly grateful that I am writing in English and not in German!

A man who has traveled far into the Congo country tells me that he found there a savage people speaking in single sounds, like the barking of a dog. In fact he observes that the sounds they made when talking, differed very little from those of the forest beasts and birds. From this one might reason that the use of words composed of only one unit of sound, implies a low degree of mental growth. It would not be safe to pursue this line of thinking because some of the choicest things that have ever been written contain no words of more than two sound units; simple words are not always a sign of simple or crude thoughts. Let it be noted, though, that just as soon as we admit words of more than one sound tone, we vastly increase the range of free language. Take, for instance, these well-known lines of beauty and strength:

The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

Throughout the entire Psalm there are only four words of more than two sound tones. This is true of the Bible language as a whole; and perhaps it may be one reason why there is no word in the English Bible which is strange to the least taught English reader.

In the poet's realm, words of single and dual sounds are used in much greater number than are words of more than, two sound units. Long words do not lend themselves to singing. But on the other hand the language of the maker of lyrics does not have to favor the exact meaning of words, such as define them. "Echo" is a good word for the poet, but the man of research would feel compelled to use a word of five sounds to express the same thing, because the word which he would use would partly define, at least, the cause and effect of an echo.

And this brings us to the point where we cross the line and see the other side of this question. Were we compelled to confine ourselves to the use of words of single or dual sounds only, we would often find it hard to convey a correct meaning. To speak of the "framed rules" of a country instead of using a very common word, but one which has four sounds, would likely confuse our hearers or readers. Common usage has made some long words so common, that no one could fail to get the exact thought we wished to convey by the use of the word. There are many thousands of people in this western land to whom a certain word of four sound units, is much better known than the words "motor car" used by English people when they speak of the same object.

The use of correct words is of much value, and we cannot, therefore, agree to be bound to words of any stated number of sound units. Words promote some kind of action on the part of hearer or reader; it may be only mental action, but it always should be in keeping with the meaning of the word used. Even a college yell, though it may be composed of words of single sounds only—and some of these even without meaning—spurs the players to a supreme effort, though one may justly suspect it is sound rhythm, rather than sound reason, that does this.

* * *

Having come so far without failing, in so far as using words of not more than two sound values, let us complete the effort by using from now on until the finish words of one sound unit only.

To write with words that all may read with ease is an art. But this does not mean that one must use words of not more than one, two, three or more sounds. It means that one can make wise choice of those words which all kinds of folk speak, to make known their thoughts. Words are coins with which we buy or sell our thoughts. Some words are cheap and base and do not mean much. But there are words that are rich and rare, and these should not be used to pay for cheap thoughts; they are coined in the mint of sound to give speech to great thoughts—thoughts that can be paid for with no less than words of gold:

For what you buy with gold
must not be lost, or sold
to me with words of clay:
And he who buys, must pay
the price that first did hold.

A. J. P.

The House on the Hill

In my rovings and ramblings as a boy I had often skirted the old stone house in the hollow. But my first clear remembrance of it is of a hot summer's day. I had climbed to the crest of a hill till then unknown to me, and stood there, hot and breathless in the bright slippery grass, looking down on its grey walls and chimneys as if out of a dream. And as if out of a dream already familiar to me. . . .

Early that morning, then, I had started out when the dew was still sparkling, and the night mists had but just lifted. But my young legs soon tired of the steep, boulder-strown hills, the chalky ravines, and burning sun, and having, as I say, come into view of the house in the valley, I went no further. Instead, I sat down on the hot turf—the sweet smell of thyme in the air, a few harebells nodding around me—and stared, down and down.

After that first visit, scarcely a week passed but that I found myself on this hill again. The remembrance of the house stayed in my mind; would keep returning to me, like a bird to its nest. Sometimes even in the middle of the night I would wake up and lie unable to sleep again for thinking of it—seeing it in my head; solemn, secret, strange.

There is a little flickering lizard called the Chameleon which, they say, changes its colour according to the place where it happens to be. So with this house. It was never the same for two hours together. I have seen it gathered close up in its hollow in the livid and coppery gloom of storm; crouched like a hare in winter under a mask of snow; dark and silent beneath the changing sparkle of the stars; arid like a palace out of an Arabian tale in the milky radiance of the moon. Thrae was the name inscribed on its gateway, but in letters so faint and faded as to be almost illegible.

In a sense I was, I suppose, a trespasser in this Thrae; until at least I became acquainted with Miss Taroone, the lady who lived in it. For I made pretty free with her valley, paddled and fished in its stream, and now and then helped myself to a windfall in her green bird-haunted orchards, where grew a particularly sharp and bright-rinded apple of which I have never heard the name. As custom gave me confidence, I ventured nearer and nearer to the house and would sometimes take a rest squatting on a manger in the big empty barn, looking out into the sunshine. The wings of the flies shone like glass in its shafts of light, and the robins whistled under its timber roof so shrill as almost to deafen one's ears. . . .

Well, as I say, again and again, my lessons done, morning or evening would find me either on the grass slopes above Thrae, or actually in its valley. If I was tired, I would watch from a good distance off its small dark windows in their stone embrasures, and up above them the round greenish tower or turret over which a winged weather-vane twirled with the wind. I might watch: but the only person that I ever actually observed at the windows was an old maid with flaps to her caps, who would sometimes shake a duster out into the air as if for a signal to someone up in the hills.—From the Preface of "Come Hither, a Collection of Rhymes and Poems," by WALTER DE LA MARE.

Dickens in Perspective

IN THE perspective of a century there appears a long array of characters of Charles Dickens, more closely identified with their originator and the times in which they made their bow to a highly responsive public than those of any other author. Dickens drew heavily upon those he knew for his material. In like manner the same may be said of Smollett and Fielding, Scott and Thackeray. No less can it be said of the modern writers. His imagination did the rest. Some of the traits of his father are discerned in the make-up of Wilkins Micawber, but the unquenchable optimism of the man who is always waiting "for something to turn up" is an attribute for which the author's vivid imagination alone can take credit.

In the grand array one character stands out clearly above the others. Pickwick is the figure preëminent. There he is shining like a star in the constellation that forms the famous club which so delighted the early Victorians and the generations which succeeded them. Few characters have quite held the grip upon the people that Pickwick holds. In Bath a traveler recently found five men bearing the name of Pickwick. Each found the name embarrassing, for the mere mention of it brought a smile, a genial smile, to the lips of the listener. Who has not smiled and laughed his way through the adventures and observations of Pickwick? But the laughter is the laughter of sympathy. "Such laughter," as Carlyle says, "like sunshine on the deep sea, is very beautiful." He who has missed Pickwick has missed the joy of a life companion.

Nor can much less be said of Copperfield. He is the character every boy remembers, for every boy at the age when impressions strike deep sees himself like another David about to cut his way through a forest of difficulties. No autobiography has quite the force of "David Copperfield," with its personal confidences and private emotions, and its never ending surprises. It touches the gamut of the emotions at every point, mingling humor and pathos as they had never been mingled before. Is it any wonder that David was the favorite child of Dickens' fancy? Sweet are the remembrances of the house boat, the kite flying, the hero worship of Steerforth!

Every Dickens lover who visits London seeks out a little tumble-down shop in Portsmouth street. Above the door is a sign "Old Curiosity Shop." Stepping down into the interior he finds souvenir-crowded shelves, under a low ceiling, which bring back memories of Little Nell and her Grandfather, and of Quilp and Dick Swiveller. It is disconcerting, after awakening memories of this kind, to discover that this shop is not the "Old Curiosity Shop" which Dickens had in thought, and that the premises he had in view, if any, have long been demolished. Yet the memories linger, for "Little Nell" has won a place in every reader's heart, an abiding place; and if wax works, with their gallery of figures famous and notorious, do not hold the place of interest they once did, Mrs. Jarley's is still a name to conjure with.

Critics love to dwell upon the melodramatic note in "Oliver Twist," but all to no purpose. Oliver persists in finding his way to firesides in winter, winning friends by his admirable conduct in the deplorable surroundings of Fagin and the Artful Dodger. Nor are "Our Mutual Friend" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" less popular, and at this time when the cry of depression is heard on all sides there is a need for the companionship of Martin and his friend Mark Tapley, whose never-failing belief in an improving, as opposed to a decadent, world is a happy reminder of the good that is around us.

At every point in the road back through "Edwin Drood," "Great Expectations," "Little Dorrit," the Christmas Stories, "A Tale of Two Cities," "Bleak House" and the numerous tales which sprang from Dickens' pen there are men, women and children whose names are precious inspirations and delights. So many and so varied are they that many are forgotten. How many recall, for instance, Mr. Mell and his flute and the dramatic climax which brought an end to his days at the school where Copperfield and Steerforth imbibed their early teachings? Yet such characters are a refreshing discovery when one turns to Dickens after wearying of more modern, perhaps, but often less interesting fiction.

On the eve of Dickens' anniversary it is well to pause and consider the place he holds in the literary realm. His name stands among the greatest writers of fiction. Joy and gladness abound where his books are read. His stories are ever fresh. Vanished, perhaps, are some scenes he loved to picture—although many exist—but the atmosphere of Dickens is still here, for it is an atmosphere produced by his own imagination. Beauty, power and wit shine through his books. What more can readers ask of fiction? Time has dealt severely with many writers of his day, but it has done nothing to impair the statue which the people have erected in their hearts to this prince of story-tellers.

No one can read Dickens without enriching himself with the saving grace of humor. That is an accomplishment of priceless value.

Charles Dickens

Nature's Gentle Doings

Linger awhile upon some bending planks
That lean against a streamlet's rushy banks,
And watch intently nature's gentle doings:
How silent comes the water round that bend;
Not the minutest whisper does it send
To the o'erhanging sallows: blades of grass.
Slowly across the chequer'd shadows pass.
Why, you might read two sonnets, ere they reach
To where the hurrying freshnesses aye preach
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds;
Where swarms of minnows show their little heads,
Staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the streams,
To taste the luxury of sunny beams
Temper'd with coolness.

—KEATS. Complete Poems.

Thea's Room

Thea's room was large enough to admit a rented upright piano without crowding. It was, the widowed daughter said, "a double room that had always been occupied by two gentlemen"; the piano now took the place of a second occupant. There was an ingrain carpet on the floor, green ivy leaves on a red ground, and clumsy, old-fashioned walnut furniture. The bed was very wide and the mattress thin and hard. Over the fat pillows were "shams" embroidered in Turkey red, each with a flowering scroll—one with "Gute Nacht," the other with "Guten Morgen." The dresser was so big that Thea wondered how it had ever been got into the house and up the narrow stairs. Besides an old horsehair armchair, there were two low plush "spring-rockers," against the massive pedestals of which one was always stumbling in the dark. . . . The wallpaper was brownish yellow, with blue flowers. When it was put on, the carpet, certainly, had not been consulted.

There was only one picture on the wall when Thea moved in: a large colored print of a brightly lighted church in a snow-storm, on Christmas Eve, with greens hanging about the stone doorway and arched windows. There was something warm and homelike about this picture, and Thea grew fond of it. One day, on her way into town to take her lesson, she stopped at a bookstore and bought a photograph of the Naples bust of Julius Cæsar. This she had framed, and hung it on the big bare wall behind her stove. It was a curious choice, but she was at the age when people do inexplicable things. She had been interested in Cæsar's "Commentaries" when she left school to begin teaching, and she loved to read about great generals; but these facts would scarcely explain her wanting that grim bald head to share her daily existence. It seemed a strange freak, when she bought so few things, and when she had, as Mrs. Anderson said to Mrs. Lorch, "no pictures of the composers at all."—WILLA SIBERT CATHER, in "The Song of the Lark."

Through the Land of Books

All those years I had been reading tremendously, voraciously. I adventured into a many-hued land of enchantment. I came to know every bookshop, new and second-hand, in the West End of London, as well as in other towns to which I frequently went. The day was barren on which I did not have a book in hand, and I read riding, walking in crowded streets, at mealtimes. Captain Marryat took me by storm and I read everything of his that I could lay hands on. Then Mayne Reid captured me, and upon what glorious crusade I entered when I came to know his sun-tanned, alkali-dusted scalp hunters. Incidentally hundreds of western tales of writers of lesser caliber delighted me, but I abandoned them when I found Bert Harte. In his characters I first made acquaintance with living, illumined human beings and with fictional folk that made distinct impressions: Jack Oakhurst with his sublime self-control, with his cool sanity, with his wide sympathies and his sense of humanity. . . . Harte's poems were the first poems I read with understanding and interest, and, strangely, through them my horizon became widened for I came across his Dickens in Camp and so came to Dickens by way of Oliver Twist.

Next came the Pickwick Papers which I read avidly and with shouts of laughter. The world of today has outgrown Dickens, we are told, and if that be true, all the worse for the world. I reveled in all those odd people whom I found to be far more interesting than the constrained folks of the real world; the inimitable Sam Weller who sent me into gales of merriment whenever he opened his mouth; Pecksniff, who, to this day, stands for me as a type of which the world is full; Peggotty whose double I know as a neighbor here in the Ozark Mountains; Ruth Pinch on whom I framed my feminine ideal; Mrs. Gamp who is, and was, and always must be in this world; Mercy Pecksniff, the empty-headed giggler, whose prototype I see whenever I walk on the campus at Fayetteville; all those strange creatures in Martin Chuzzlewit and in American Notes with their flamboyant boastings and their tawdry oratory and that reflex egotism called local patriotism; all those canting knaves and office-seekers, and those pinchbeck emotionalists, and those fellows ready with mouthfilling phrases.

Year after year, unguided, I passed through the pleasant land of books, glad to be unguided and unnoticed. There were literary gardens of much graciousness that I utterly missed; Jane Austen, Trollope; Shakespeare and his contemporaries, who came to me by strange ways later; Hawthorne, Washington Irving; almost all of the world of poetry; everything controversial and everything dogmatic and everything of religious savor. Of tales of chivalry I read Ivanhoe and Quentin Durward, but nothing else written by Walter Scott. . . . And of course there was Thomas Hughes with his Tom Brown's Schooldays, and his Tom Brown at Oxford, after which I swept back to Dickens by way of A Tale of Two Cities, then Sketches by Boz—at this point I became full of the desire to write. If, I thought, I could see in a school reader the shortest of short stories of my own making, then the world would hold no greater joy. That has come to pass, and my boyish expectation of joy was no false hope.—CHARLES J. FINGER, in "Seven Horizons."

Friends in the Canyon

Climbing the canyon and the switchback's grade,
These friends gave joyous greeting as we passed;
Great clans of lovely, golden mimulus massed
On fearsome galleries—happy, unafraid;

Banks of wild lilac in its cloudy blue;
Vermilion paint brush vivid in its nook;
And in the sweet fog-filtered breezes shook
Wee fairy tassels of the meadow rue.

Lupine found gallant foothold on the brink;
The snowy styrax swung its thousand chimes;
And in the shadowy glen we caught sometimes
The dazzling scarlet of the Indian pink.

Legions of purple iris on the slopes
Flourished their royal gonfalons; fanfare
Of elfin trumpets seemed to thrill the air
Where white convolvulus wreathed her emerald ropes.

Then, as we left the mountain's rugged knees
And reached its stalwart shoulder, dogwood bloom
Shone out like new-laid snowdrifts from the gloom,
Or flocks of rare birds hovering in the trees.

Last, the pert bluejay from the final crest
Flung rowdy welcome—loud his challenge rung!
Raucous and strident to the casual ear,
This brusque all-hail to the incoming guest.
But Oh, to those who love the sylvan tongue
The harsh salute is infinitely dear—
Gay, prankish, full of hearty highland cheer!

JULIA BOYNTON GREEN.

Tolerance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE problem of tolerance is much mooted at the present time. Certain classes of people are said to be tolerant; others, intolerant. Certain nations are said to be more tolerant than others. Individuals and groups who have suffered much from intolerance often wrestle vainly with the problem of how to be tolerant themselves. To human sense this may seem difficult. Someone has compared the effort to be tolerant to balancing oneself on a bicycle. If we lean to one side, we fall into the mistake of interfering with our neighbor's rights; if we lean to the other, we allow our own rights to be interfered with; but the faster we move forward, the less danger there is of falling to either side.

Since it may affect our relations with our neighbors, Christian Scientists should understand what true tolerance is. The actual problem is not, How shall we be tolerant? but, Of what shall we be tolerant? The virtue which people admire when they praise tolerance is the virtue of minding ope's own business. We find this virtue spoken of more than once in Mrs. Eddy's writings. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 106), for instance, she speaks of the Christian Scientist as one who "minds his own business more than does the average man."

This question of minding one's own business is involved in the controversies over the efforts to suppress the traffic in alcoholic beverages. Those who oppose the legalizing of that business are often accused of being intolerant. Mrs. Eddy has written the significant statement, "Truth is ever truthful, and can tolerate no error in premise or conclusion" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 129). To erroneous sense, Truth is intolerant. To the merchants who sold their wares in the temple, the priests who permitted the traffic doubtless seemed kind and tolerant compared to Jesus, who expelled them. We need not be disturbed by cries of "intolerant" when we are sure it is evil we are opposing. We must not fear to resist aggression, or to stand up for actual rights.

Mankind in general will submit to much that need not be suffered. Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." We must beware of tolerating evil because we are used to it.

It is in the realm of opinion that tolerance, in the popular sense, is most necessary, and to many most difficult. Opinions are human; hence always subject to change, improvement. Opinions are not absolute; hence our own can often be put aside in favor of our neighbor's, when this can be done without violating the truth. Nevertheless, we can hold to our own view as long as it seems right, and at the same time fully respect our neighbor's differing opinion which he holds toward it. That is tolerance. And the ability to change and improve one's own opinion is a blessed one; it is a sign of "the poor," that is, "the receptive thought" (*ibid.*, p. 34).

Isaiah, foreseeing the perfect man, or Messiah, said, "Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the evil, and choose the good." It is useful to ponder this saying. That which is eaten or absorbed, enters into the constitution of the eater. Our spiritual food determines our characters. A quality of butter is smoothness; of honey, sweetness. Hence, may not the prophet have meant that the character of the upright man includes the spiritual qualities which are represented by smoothness and sweetness? Otherwise, he would not know what to tolerate and what not to tolerate. And does not anyone whom we recognize as conspicuously tolerant usually exhibit those two qualities? To the exact extent that we are true to good are we intolerant of evil. This is the point at which the whole question is touched by metaphysics; for Truth and the consciousness derived from Truth are intolerant of whatever is not true, not good, and accept, tolerate, all that is good, all that is true.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Forward Looking

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

May winter threaten aye so harsh,
And gruesome be his bearing,—
Though strewing ice and snow around,—
Yet, spring will be appearing.

And may the mists crowd thick and close,
The blessed daylight hiding.
The sun will still wake up the earth,
In cloudless spring skies riding.

Though storms blow hard, and winter be
A blustering tormenter;
With stealthy steps, and laughing mien,
Fair spring will softly enter.

Then will the earth wake joyously,
Strip off her cold and rigor;
Look smilingly up to the sky,
And deck herself with vigor.

She chooses roses for her hair,
Leaves for her gown, with pleasure.
And brook and rill flow bubblingly
To add their silvery treasure.

Be hopeful then! No matter how
Cold blasts may be encroaching.
There is a happy Mayday fair,
For all the world approaching.

—EMANUEL VON GEIBEL, in Selected Poems.

Tolérance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE PROBLÈME de la tolérance est souvent discuté de nos jours. Certaines classes de gens sont considérés comme tolérants, d'autres comme intolérants. Certains peuples seraient, dit-on, plus tolérants que d'autres. Les individus et les groupements ayant beaucoup souffert de l'intolérance ont fréquemment grand'peine à résoudre pour leur propre compte le problème d'une tolérance bien comprise. Au sens humain, cela peut paraître difficile. Quelqu'un a comparé l'effort fait pour être tolérant à l'équilibre du cycliste. Si nous penchons d'un côté, nous tombons dans l'erreur d'entraver les droits du prochain; si nous penchons de l'autre, nous permettons qu'on touche à nos propres droits; mais plus l'avance est rapide, moins nous risquons de tomber soit à gauche, soit à droite.

Puisque nos rapports avec le prochain peuvent souffrir de cela, les Scientistes Chrétiens devraient comprendre ce qu'est la vraie tolérance. Le problème réel n'est pas: "Comment serons-nous tolérants?" mais: "Que tolérerons-nous?" Ce que les gens admirent lorsqu'ils louent la tolérance, c'est la vertu consistant à s'occuper de ses propres affaires. Cette vertu est mentionnée plus d'une fois dans les écrits de Mrs. Eddy. Ainsi dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (page 106), elle parle du Scientiste Chrétien comme étant celui qui "s'occupe de ses propres affaires plus que ne le fait l'homme ordinaire."

S'occuper de ce qui nous concerne—cette question est impliquée dans les controverses qui accompagnent les efforts faits pour supprimer le commerce des boissons alcooliques. Ceux qui s'opposent à ce que ce trafic soit légalisé sont souvent accusés d'intolérance. A la page 129 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a écrit cet énoncé significatif: "La Vérité est toujours véridique, et ne peut tolérer aucune erreur, ni dans les prémisses ni dans la conclusion." Pour le sens erroné, la Vérité est intolérante. A ceux qui vendaient leurs marchandises dans le temple, les prêtres autorisant ce négoce paraissaient sans doute bons et tolérants comparés à Jésus, qui les en chassait. Nous n'avons nul besoin d'être troublés par l'accusation d'intolérance si nous sommes sûrs de nous opposer seulement au mal. Il ne nous faut pas craindre de résister à l'agression ou de défendre des droits véritables.

En général, le genre humain se soumet à bien des choses qu'il n'aurait pas besoin d'endurer. Thomas Jefferson écrivit dans la Déclaration d'Indépendance des États-Unis: "Le genre humain est plus enclin à souffrir, tant que les maux sont tolérables, qu'à se faire droit en abolissant les formes auxquelles il est accoutumé." Nous devons prendre garde de ne pas tolérer le mal parce que nous y sommes habitués.

C'est dans le domaine de l'opinion que la tolérance, prise au sens populaire, est de toute nécessité et pour beaucoup très difficile à pratiquer. Les opinions sont humaines,—donc toujours sujettes au changement, à l'amélioration. Les opinions ne sont pas absolues; par conséquent les nôtres peuvent souvent être mises de côté pour celles de notre prochain, lorsqu'il est possible de le faire sans violer la vérité. Nous pouvons néanmoins garder nos propres vues tant qu'elles paraissent justes, tout en respectant pleinement l'opinion différente de notre prochain à ce sujet. Telle est la tolérance. En outre, la faculté de changer et d'améliorer notre propre opinion est une capacité bénie, qui dénote la pensée pauvre, c'est-à-dire, "la pensée réceptive" (*ibid.*, p. 34).

Ésaïe, prévoyant l'homme parfait ou Messie, dit: "Il se nourrira de beurre et de miel, jusqu'à ce qu'il sache rejeter le mal et choisir le bien" (Ésaïe 7:15, version anglaise). Il est utile de méditer cette parole. Ce qu'une personne mange ou absorbe entre dans sa constitution. Notre nourriture spirituelle détermine notre caractère. Une des qualités du beurre est l'égalité, l'absence d'aspérités; une de celles du miel est la douceur. Par conséquent, le prophète n'a-t-il pas voulu dire que le caractère de l'homme droit inclut les qualités spirituelles représentées par l'égalité et la douceur? Sinon, il ne saurait pas ce qu'il faut et ce qu'il ne faut pas tolérer. Et tous ceux chez qui nous reconnaissons une tolérance remarquable ne manifestent-ils pas d'ordinaire ces deux qualités? Dans la mesure exacte de notre fidélité au bien, nous sommes intolérants à l'égard du mal. C'est sur ce point que la métaphysique touche toute la question, car la Vérité et la conscience qui en dérive sont intolérantes pour tout ce qui n'est ni vrai, ni bon; mais elles acceptent,—tolérent tout ce qui est bon, tout ce qui est vrai.

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UPWARD TREND CONTINUES IN STOCK MARKET

Motors and Specialties Feature in Demand—Rails Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The stock market ended a week of gradually rising prices with a brisk upturn today.

Bull groups resumed operations in the motor shares, office appliances, chemicals and a number of specialties, prompting a hurried retreat of the bears in the last half hour. There were numerous gains of 1 to 5 points, and transactions for the two-hour session aggregated 1,200,000 shares.

While week-end business surveys were none too cheerful, the stock exchange monthly report of the ratio of brokers loans to the total market value of listed shares showed that on Feb. 1 loans for carrying stock on margin amounted to only about 3 1-3 per cent of the total market value of stocks.

Never, since comparable statistics have been available has stock trading been reduced to such a thoroughgoing cash basis. A year previously, loans amounted to about 5¾ per cent of the market value of all shares.

General Motors sold up more than a point to the best price of the New Year, and other automotive issues up a point or two included Nash, Hudson, Hupp, Pierce Arrow, Mack Trucks, Bullard and Electric Autolite, Auburn shot up 6.

Steels Advance

Steels were sluggish until the late trading, but United States Steel, Bethlehem and Byers closed up a point or so, and other important industrials up 1 to 2 included American Can, Case, Eastman, Johns-Manville and Westinghouse Electric. The chemicals appeared to have been oversold on the basis of declines in chemical prices. Allied shot up 5, and United States Industrial Alcohol gained 4. Union Carbide gained 2.

Rails and utilities did not join conspicuously in the advance, but Atchison sold up nearly 4, and such issues as New York Central, American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, North American and American Water Works gained a point or two.

Bond Changes Narrow

Progress in the bond market was held within narrow limits despite a price movement was tinged with irregularity. The reaction was mild, however, and not sufficient to reserve the upward trend which has been maintained most of the week.

Buying of United States Governments waned but the group held its gains and in several instances were a small fraction higher. Liberty 3½s reached a new high for the week in active trading. The volume in others was small.

Railroad obligations varied only fractionally from the previous close. Atchison 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, issues that are legal for savings banks, were accumulated, but some other prime bonds were slightly reactionary. There was sufficient demand to give the utility group a steady tone.

Foreign bonds were active and slightly irregular. As in the previous session, activity centered in German bonds. German 5½s maintained their firm trend but other German loans were heavy.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	5	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2½

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	26⅛c	26⅛c
Bar silver in London	12⅛d	12⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$53,000,000	
Year ago today	74,000,000	$1,146,000,000
Balances	26,000,000	
Year ago today	37,000,000	150,000,000
Exchgs for week	390,000,000	
Bals. for week	206,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	25,624,955	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1⅜@1¼
5 months	1⅜@1½
6 months	1⅜@1½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86¼	4.85⅛	4.8665
Francs—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0393
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1395⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅜	.0520
Germany—mark	.2376⅛	.2378⅛	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406⅛	.1406⅜	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crrown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676¼	.2675	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4016⅛	.4016	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746⅜	.1746⅜	.1749
Norway—krorne	.2676¼	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1016	.1015	.193
Sweden—krona	.2679½	.2673	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1932½	.1932½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅜	.0176⅜	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2312½	..
Shanghai—tael	.2812½	.2929⅜	..
India—rupee	.3658	.3595	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4943	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5635	.5625	.5978
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3651	.3650	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0889	.0885	.1196
Chilerpeso	.1208	.1205	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9972	.9972	.9737
Peru—pound	.3750	.3850	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6750	.6700	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-64	.00⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 7	Feb. 6
12⅞	8	Abitibi		100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
21⅛	18¾	Adams Ex	1.60	1300	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛		
21⅛	18¾	Adams Mills		100	20	20	20		
35½	22	Ahumada		100	½	½	½		
103¾	93¼	Air Reduc	3†	2800	97½	96	96½		
8¾	7¼	Airway El	.60	3900	8¾	8¼	8¼		
9⅝	7	Ajax Rubber	.40	7000	8⅝	8	8⅛		
10⅝	7¾	Alaska Jun		100	8¼	8	8⅛		
179⅝	163½	Allegheny		3300	182⅛	175½	182		
109¼	73	Allied Chem	6†	100	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛		
38⅛	32¾	Allied Ch pf	7	600	34⅛	34	34⅛		
18¾	15	Allis-Chal	3	1400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝		
21	17½	Al. Port Cem	2	100	19	19	19		
11⅛	8½	Amerada	1.60†	900	10⅛	9¾	9¾		
84⅛	45¼	Am Br Bov	7	30	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛		
115¾	106¼	Am Br Bv pf	7	7500	113	113	113		
148	145	Am Can	7	300	147½	146½	147		
33⅛	29½	Am Can pf	7	400	33⅜	33½	33⅜		
43¾	32½	Am Chain	3	700	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜		
43¾	38¼	Am Chicle	3	400	43⅜	43	43⅛		
19½	14¾	Am Colortype	2.40	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝		
10½	9	Am Com Alc	1.60†	300	10⅝	9⅞	10¼		
13	9	Am En Til	1	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛		
35	19	Am European		600	35	34½	35		
35½	26¾	Am & FPw	2	19000	35⅜	31	35⅛		
85	75	Am & FP 6	6	100	85	85	85		
73¾	60½	Am & FP 2pf		100	68	68	68		
10⅜	7	Am Hardware		300	8¾	8¾	8¾		
31	23¾	Am Ice	3†	6100	31	28	28		
77¾	71	Am Ice pf	6	100	78	78	78		
21⅞	18½	Am Int Corp	1.60	1600	20½	19	19½		
1½	½	Am La Fr		400	¾	¾	¾		
26⅞	20¾	Am Loco	2	500	24⅞	24	24⅞		
81	72½	Am Loco pf	7	100	78	78	78		
5⅛	3½	Am Mach & Met		100	4	4	4		
19⅜	16⅝	Am Metals		40	18	18	18		
52	50	Am News	3†		52	52	52		
39¾	24½	Am Nat G pf	7	60	35	34½	34⅝		
52¾	45	Am Pwr&Lt	1†	2300	51⅜	49¾	51⅛		
97¾	94½	Am P & L 6	6	100	97¾	97¾	97¾		
81	80	Am P&L pf st	5	100	80½	80½	80½		
18⅝	18⅛	Am Radiat	1	1700	17⅞	17	17		
34⅜	27⅝	Am Roll Mill	2†	8900	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜		
64¼	57	Am Saf Raz		200	62⅛	62	62½		
1	¾	Am Ship		300	1	1	1		
46½	40⅛	Am Smelt	4	1800	44⅛	43½	44⅛		
29	25	Am Sti Pnd	3	400	25⅛	25½	25⅛		
51⅜	42¾	Am Sugar	5	800	51⅛	48	51⅛		
103⅜	96	Am Sugar pf	7	100	103¼	102½	102½		
190¼	176⅛	Am TelaT	9	6400	190	187½	190		
105	90	Am Type	8	100	97	97	97		
61⅜	53⅜	Am Wat W	3	3400	59⅝	57¾	59⅝		
105	101¼	Am Wat W 6	6	300	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜		
11⅞	6½	Am Wool		1700	11⅛	10	10⅞		
34⅜	31	Am Wool pf		8900	34⅜	32	34⅜		
5⅛	4⅛	Am Zinc		400	4¾	4¾	4¾		
30	26	Am Zinc pf		100	30	30	30		
34⅞	29¾	Anaconda	2½	4900	33¾	33⅝	33⅞		
93	89⅛	Anchor C pf	6.50	200	90	90	90		
4½	3	Arm Ill A		2100	3	3	3		
3⅝	2¾	Arm Ill B		500	3⅛	3	3⅛		
47	31⅜	Arm Ill pf	7	3900	32	31½	31¾		
4½	3¾	Armstr Cons		300	4⅛	4	4		
27½	24⅛	Asso Appari		1800	27	26⅝	27		
25⅞	22	Asso Dry G	2½	100	25	25	25		
197⅜	178⅛	Atchison	10	4600	195⅞	195⅛	195¾		
22⅝	18	Atl Refin	1.60	900	20¾	20½	20¾		
12	8⅞	Atlas Stores		100	11¾	11¾	11¾		
152	101½	Auburn Auto	4§	20300	156¼	149¾	156¾		
2	1	Auto Sales		100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
4¾	3	Aviation		400	4¼	4	4⅛		
24¼	20¾	Baldwin	1½	1503	23¼	23	23⅛		
82	68⅛	Balt & O	7	1800	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛		
10	8	Barker Bros		30	8¾	8½	8¾		
13½	11¼	Barnsdall A	1	2300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝		
109¼	106	Beatrice pf	7	100	108½	108½	105½		
55½	50	Beechnut	3	200	55½	53	55½		
20¾	16⅞	Bendix	1	5400	20½	19⅝	20½		
38⅜	32¼	Best & Co	2	500	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝		
54½	45⅝	Beth Steel	6	8900	53¾	51¾	52⅜		
123¾	114½	Beth Steel pf	7	200	121¼	121¼	121¼		
27¼	24	Blaw Knox	1½	700	26½	26¼	26⅜		
30¼	20¾	Bohn Alum	1	300	30¼	29¾	30⅛		
61	60	Bon Ami A	4†	100	61	61	61		
70⅝	63	Borden	3†		70¼	70	70¼		
25¾	20⅝	Borg Warner	1	3300	25	23¾	25		
19	16½	Bklyn Edis	1½†	6200	17⅞	17½	17⅝		
64⅜	58¾	Bkyn Man T	4	1303	63½	62¾	64		
92½	85⅝	Bkyn Man pf	6	100	92½	92½	92½		
55	55	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	5	100	55	55	55		
17½	14¼	Bucyrus	1	200	17	17	16⅞		
113¾	111¾	Bucyrus pf	7	20	113	112¾	112¾		
31½	25	Bucy cv pf	2½	400	31½	30	31½		
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	1	400	4¾	4⅝	4¾		
11¾	9	Budd Wheel	1	500	11½	11½	11½		
19¼	11¾	Bullard	1.60	1800	19⅛	17⅝	18⅞		
153¼	111¾	Bulova Watch	3	1700	152½	147⅜	149½		
29⅜	21½	Burroughs	1	2500	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛		
29⅜	21¼	Bush Term	2½	600	29⅜	27½	29⅜		
15⅜	12¾	Butterick		800	15⅜	15¼	15⅜		
48¼	37⅜	Byers		3900	47	45¾	46⅞		
1⅛	⅝	Callahan		400	1⅛	⅞	1		
39	37	Calu & Ariz		100	38¾	36¾	36¾		
9¾	8	Calu & Hecla		1700	33⅜	33	33¼		
34¾	29⅞	Canada Dry	3	4000	43	41⅞	43		
43	38½	Can Pac	2½	100	30½	30½	30½		
32	30	Capital A pf		11000	93⅜	91¼	93½		
95⅝	81¾	Case Thresh	6	1400	42	41	42		
42	26⅞	Caterpillar	3	100	22	22	22		
24⅞	20	Cen Aguirre	1½	100	4½	4½	4½		
4¾	2½	Century Rib		700	23	22⅜	23		
25¾	22½	Cerro de P	2	2000	23¼	22⅜	23¼		
23½	17¾	Checker Cab	1.80	1400	48	47	48		
50¼	40	Ches Corp	3	3900	43¾	43½	43⅝		
45	39⅛	Ches & Ohio	2½	75½	¾	1½	1½		
2¾	⅞	Chi & Alton		100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
7¾	6⅛	Chi Gt West		100	22½	22½	22½		
23⅞	19¼	Chi Gt W pf	1	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		
8⅞	5¼	Chi M&StP		1800	13	12⅜	13		
14⅝	9½	Chi M&StP pf		400	42	41⅜	42		
44	33	Chi & NW	4	800	11	10⅞	10⅞		
12¼	9½	Chi Pneu		100	58¾	56¼	56½		
65½	47¼	Chi RI	7	100	86	86	86		
90	84	Chi RI 6%	6	20	20½	20½	20½		
23	20½	Chi Yel Cab	1†	100	11¾	11¼	11¼		
11⅝	11	Chick Cot O		700	29	28⅝	29		
29	25½	Childs	2.40	2900	17⅛	16¾	17⅜		
18¼	15⅞	Chrysler	1	2300	51⅜	49¾	51⅛		
38¾	35¾	City Ice	3.60§	100	39¾	35⅞	36⅛		
80	77½	City Ice pf	6½	10	79¼	79¼	79¼		
4	2¾	City Stores		100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝		
10¼	9½	Col Bss Oil		100	10	10	10		
160¾	142⅛	Coca Cola	6	400	160½	160⅜	160⅜		
51⅞	50½	Coca Cola A	3	400	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛		
49⅞	47	Col Palm	2½	400	49⅞	48	49⅞		
15	9	Collins & A		200	11½	11	11⅜		
37⅞	33¼	Colum Gas	2§	1800	94	90¼	94		
95	73½	Col Carbon	6	2500	87⅜	83	87⅝		
83⅛	73⅜	Col Graph	3	600	23½	20	23½		
29⅜	25	Com Inv Tr	1.80§	9000	18½	17⅞	18⅛		
18⅞	15½	Com Sol	1	11000	9⅞	9½	9½		
10⅜	8	Comwlth So	.60	400	98	96⅜	98		
98	91½	Comwlth 6pf	6	900	83	83	83		
9	6⅞	Congoleum		100	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		
13⅛	8⅜	Con Film	2	100	17½	17½	17½		
18¼	15⅞	Con Film pf	4	800	92½	91	92½		
92½	82⅝	Con Gas	4	1600	27½	26⅛	27⅛		
29¼	17⅜	Cont Bak A		100	9¾	9¾	9¾		
3⅜	2¼	Cont Bak B		500	13¾	13½	13¾		
76½	67¼	Cont Bak pf		100	74½	74¼	74⅜		
52	47	Cont Can	2½	700	51⅜	51	51½		
13⅜	10½	Cont Dia Fib	1	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛		
3½	2⅞	Cont Motors		100	3	3	3		
11⅜	9¼	Cont Oil		1400	10¼	10	10¼		
11⅞	8¼	Cont Shares	1	1800	9¼	9⅛	9⅛		
82⅜	76½	Corn Prod	3§	3000	81½	81	81½		
149⅞	146⅞	Corn Prod pf	7	20	147½	147½	147½		
117⅛	81¼	Coty		800	31	30⅜	30½		
31	27	Cream of Wh	2†	100	34¾	34¾	34¾		
36¾	31	Crown Cork		600	34½	33⅜	34⅛		
34½	31½	Crown Corp pf	2.70	100	56¾	55⅝	56⅝		
60½	55⅜	Crucible	5§	100	1½	1½	1½		
2¾	1½	Cuba Cane Prod		200	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞		
43¾	41	Cudehy		400	100	99	100		
100	88⅞	Curtis Pub	6	100	115¾	115¼	115¾		
115½	113¾	Curtis P pf	7	800	4¼	4⅛	4		
4⅝	2⅝	Curtiss Wr		600	38	36	38		
41	35	Cutler	3½§						
15⅞	13½	Davison	1	800	14⅜	14¼	14¾		
22	20½	Deere pf	1.40	100	21¾	21¾	21¾		
102	80	Del Lac&W	6§	100	92	92	92		
21½	14⅞	Diamon M		5000	21½	20	21½		
25⅜	21⅝	Diamond M pf		100	25¼	25¼	25¼		
11⅞	8⅜	Dom'n Hmes		300	11⅜	11	11¼		
16¼	12½	Dom Stores	1.20	100	13	13	13		
91	83¼	Dupont	4§	12200	89½	87½	88⅛		
121	115¾	Dupont Cdy	6	700	120⅜	120¼	120⅜		
14¼	13¾	Duplan Silk	1	1000	14¼	14¼	14¼		
101½	102	Duquesne pf	5	100	104	101	101		
163¼	143⅜	East Kodak	5§	3500	162	159¾	162		
17½	13¾	Eaton Axle	1.60	400	15½	15	15½		
5¾	3¼	Eitington		100	5¾	5¾	5¾		
57½	50⅝	Elec Auto Lt	6	4500	56¾	55¼	56¼		
110	108¼	El Auto L pf	7	20	108¼	108¼	108¼		
3⅞	2⅝	Elec Boat		10	3¼	3¼	3¼		
50¼	38¼	Elec P&L	1	7500	49⅞	47¾	49⅝		
100¼	100	Elec P&L pf	7	400	104⅞	104½	104⅝		
91⅞	86	El Pr&Lt 6 pf	6	300	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝		
89¾	85	Eng PS 5½%pf	5½	100	85¼	89¼	89¼		
35⅜	31¼	Equit Bldg	2½	400	31½	31¼	31½		
35	28	Erie		800	33½	30¾	32½		
45	39	Erie 1 pf	4	100	40¼	40¼	40¼		
5½	4½	Evans Auto L	2½§	100	5	5	5		
5¼	3⅝	Fashion Pk		200	4¾	4¾	4¾		
30	23	Fed Wat Svc	2.40	300	29	28½	29		
8	6⅞	Fifth Ave B	.64†	100	8	8	8		
18⅛	17	Firestone		100	17⅛	17½	17⅝		
63	56½	Firestone pf	6	500	57¾	57½	57¾		
46	41	First Nat St	2½	300	46	45¾	45¾		
2½	½	Fisk Rubber		200	¾	¾	¾		
2⅞	2	Fisk Rub 1pf		50	3	2⅞	3		
35½	31	Florsheim pf	2	100	31	31	31		
51⅞	41½	Foster & Wh	2	7000	56	54⅛	55¾		
28¾	22¼	Fourth Nat Inv		300	28	27¾	28		
12⅜	4⅞	Foundation		1000	11	11	11		
33⅞	25¾	Fox A	1	1700	33½	32¾	33½		
35	28½	Freeport Tx	4	9100	35	34	35		
4	3½	Gabriel A		100	4	4	4		
55½	50½	Gamewell	5	100	54⅝	53¾	53¾		
65½	57⅜	Gen Am Tk	4†	1900	65½	64	65½		
31½	24⅛	Gen Asphalt	3	200	33¼	32⅜	33¼		
8¾	6¼	Gen Bronze		400	8½	8¼	8½		
9	7	Gen Cable		100	7	7	7		
65	40¼	Gen Cable pf		50	44⅜	43	44⅜		
47¾	41⅜	Gen Elec	1.60	11000	45¾	44⅜	45¾		
12½	11⅛	Gen Elec Sp	.60	200	12	11⅞	11⅞		
53	47⅜	Gen Foods	3	1900	53½	51⅜	53½		
58⅜	54	Gen G&E cv pf	6	300	58	56¼	56¼		
5⅞	4¼	Gen G&E A	.30	100	46	46	46		
48⅝	44	Gen Mills	3	100	97	97	97		
97	96	Gen Mills pf	6	100	97	97	97		
40⅛	35¼	Gen Motors	3†	12700	40½	39⅝	40⅛		
98¾	95	Gen Mot pf	5	200	98¾	98⅛	98⅜		
8⅝	7¾	Gen Pub Svc	.90a	200	16⅛	16	16⅛		
11⅞	9¼	Gen O Ad		100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛		
17¾	14⅞	Gen Thester	.60	500	13¾	13½	13¾		
76	68	Gen Sy Sig	5	100	74½	74¼	74⅜		
8¼	6⅜	Gen Realty		900	6	6	6		
66	54	Gen Realty pf ww	6	700	60	60	60		
54	40	Gen Refrac	4†	500	51¾	51	51¾		
28⅜	21½	Gillette	1	1700	32½	27⅝	28		
5¼	4½	Gimbel Br		100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
10⅝	8⅝	Glidden		400	9⅛	9	9⅛		
6¾	5¾	Gobel (Adolf)		7700	6	5⅞	6		
36⅛	31¼	Gold Dust	2½	1500	36⅛	36	36⅛		
17⅜	15¼	Goodrich		300	16⅛	16	16⅛		
47	38⅝	Goodyear	6	900	43⅛	41	43⅛		
85	81	Goodyear 1pf	7	100	84	84	84		
6⅜	4½	Gould Cp A		300	6	5⅞	6		
17⅞	15½	Granby	2	400	18	16	16		
4¾	3⅞	Graham-P		1000	4⅞	4¾	4¾		
24⅛	19⅝	Grand Silver	1†	300	22½	22	22½		
34⅛	18⅝	Grand Union		8900	15½	13⅜	15⅜		
41⅛	36	Grand Un pf	3	700	41½	39¾	41⅛		
31¾	25⅞	Grant (W T)	1	100	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛		
69⅜	58½	Grt Nor pf	5	100	65	63	63		
29⅞	19½	Grt Nor Ore	1†	100	20¼	20⅛	20⅛		
11⅞	7¾	Grt W Sug	2.80	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		

1931 Range High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 7	Feb. 6
7⅝	6⅛	Grisby Oro		100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
75	61⅜	Gulf Mo pf	6	100	61¾	61⅜	61⅜		
37	18⅝	Gulf Steel		100	21	21	21		
9¼	6⅞	Hahn Dpt St		200	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞		
42¾	38	Harbison	2†	400	41⅞	40½	41⅝		
4¾	3⅛	Harss Body		1100	4¾	3¾	4⅛		
13	11⅝	Here P pf		10	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝		
119	114	Hershey	7	200			118		
1	⅝	Hollander		300	¾	¾	¾		
30¾	26	Holland F	2½†	3100	28¾	28	28⅜		
20½	15¾	Holland F B		7	¾	¾	¾		
43⅝	35⅛	Houston Oil	1.60†	600	40	40	40		
10	4¾	Houston Oil n		400	8¼	8¼	8		
11	7¼	Hudson Mot	3	1700	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛		
10	7¾	Hupp Motors		800	9⅝	9⅜	9¼		
88¾	69¾	Ill Central	7	300	86	85¾	86		
19⅜	13½	Indian Refin		1900	14½	14¼	14¼		
7⅞	4⅜	Insuran Sh Del		300	7⅜	7¼	7¼		
39½	34¼	Interboro RT		300	38¾	37¾	38¾		
143⅜	143⅛	Int Business	8	100	143¾	140½	142⅝		
11¾	9¾	Int Carriers	.50†	300	11⅜	11	11		
47⅞	40⅝	Int Cement	4	300	47	45¾	47		
47¾	44¾	Int Comb pf	3	300	51	50½	50¾		
7⅞	3	Int Harv		800	8¾	8¼	8¼		
34⅞	31¾	Int Hydr El	2

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Retail Trade in United States and Britain Increasing

The week-to-week change in business conditions in the United States is small. The general trend, however, appears to be definitely on the upgrade, and the cumulative effect of several weeks of slow gains is beginning to show up in trade comparisons.

For instance, as compared with January of 1930, sales of several such important retailers as the Woolworth, Kresge, McCrory, F. W. Grand and W. T. Grant chains showed increases in dollar volume last month, ranging from 8.6 per cent down to 2.8 per cent. At the lower prices prevailing for merchandise, the gain in quantity turnover must have been larger than is indicated in the dollar comparisons.

Greater interest in spring merchandise is encouraging the wholesale trade. Unseasonably warm weather in certain sections has retarded activity in winter goods, but the outlook for spring is considered better.

Bank Clearings Gain

Increasing turnover in business is reflected in this week's figures on bank clearings, which totaled $8,532,-933,000, compared with $7,792,351,000 last week, a gain of 9.4 per cent. Compared with the figures for the like week of 1930, a drop of 25.4 per cent is shown.

Carloadings, however, fail to indicate improvements in the distribution of merchandise. The latest reported week showed a decline, as compared with the previous week and the like period last year. A railroad executive points out, however, that railroads are the last to feel any change in business, up or down.

The Commerce Department report covering the week ended Jan. 31 shows that check payments at banks declined in that period, compared with the preceding week and the similar week a year ago.

British Retailing Gains

Post-holiday price reductions in Great Britain have stimulated some lines of retail trade. Department store clearance sales have fared better than in the two previous years. Users of raw materials are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, however, according to reports to the Commerce Department.

Sentiment in Italian business circles has improved. Some bankers and industrialists express themselves as not certain, however, as to whether the low point has been passed. Retail trade has been somewhat better and retailers are reported as replenishing their stocks for the first time in months. Unemployment, however, has shown an increase in the last month.

Most branches of Norwegian industry are operating on reduced schedules. Unemployment has shown a tendency to increase, and less activity is in evidence in the shipping business. Bank statements for 1930, however, report gains in bank earnings in that year as compared with the previous year. Some talk of wage-cutting is heard, but it is expected that vigorous opposition to a lower wage policy will develop.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market put on a good show of strength the first three days of this week, experienced a sharp reaction in Thursday's session and firmed up again Friday. Bond prices reflected a change of opinion on the outlook for huge cash payments in connection with the soldiers' bonus. Government issues were in demand it was said, from sources that liquidated last week. Brokers' loans declined $18,000,000 the eighteenth decline in 19 weeks.

The stock market at London began the week rather dull but improved partly in sympathy with rising prices for securities at New York. Some irregularity followed the upswing, but the market finished the week firm.

At Paris also a strong upward move took place this week, though Monday's market was restricted by effects of the month-end settlement.

The Berlin Boerse was the scene of active trading at the start of the week, with prices moving upward. After a period of reaction, this market again forged ahead, the rising tendency being maintained until late in the week.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The only conclusion we can arrive at is, first, that liquidation has been drastically completed; secondly, that unfavorable factors have been discounted, and, thirdly, that the market is very gradually discounting an improvement in business. Such improvement, we grant, is so slight as yet as to be scarcely discernible, but we still hold that it is an important function of the market to discount change, one way or the other, and that those who wait for positive evidence of business improvement will have missed the best opportunity.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that the reasons for buying good stocks at the present time are much stronger and more urgent than any reasons for selling, and believe stocks should be bought for a good advance during the next month or two.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The quiet and narrow trend of the stock market during the last month has helped to keep securities in a fairly strong technical position. With prospects of stocks continuing the trading range, we believe securities favorably situated as to the immediate future offer attractive opportunities.

Josephthal & Co., New York: We believe the conservative trading course at this time is to maintain light positions until the market has definitely broken out of its trading range. In the face of current news we do not feel that there is much chance for a general advance in the market at this time, but look for considerable irregularity with adjustments in numerous stocks caused by reduced dividends, poor earnings and special developments affecting particular issues.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The failure of the reaction to bring out stocks shows they are in strong hands, which are holding for substantially higher levels and refuse to be frightened after minor reactions. The market should continue in a narrow range with quiet accumulation taking place where earnings and outlook are good.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: As far as today's short session is concerned, we would maintain a position on the side lines and watch the action of the rail group for a possible clue as to the main direction of the market next week.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that selling movements should be used to acquire stocks.

Whitney & Hwell, Boston: We look for a continued trading market.

STEEL OPERATIONS UP

Steel ingot production in the Chicago district this week was at 48 to 49 per cent of capacity, or 1 to 2 per cent above the preceding week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports. Steel wire mills are at 40 to 45 per cent of capacity, or slightly above the previous week.

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC

Bangor Hydro-Electric for 12 months ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $637,-627 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $601,800 in 1929.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98⅝	98⅛
Albany PPP 4s '48	78	78
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	84⅜	84
Allegheny Corp 5s pct	81	81
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100½	100½
Amer Cotton Oil 5s '31	100¼	100⅛
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84¼	83⅝
Amer I G Chem 5s ct '49	89¼	89⅛
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	83	82
Amer Int 5½s ST '49	91⅝	91⅜
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	31	30¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅜	103⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅝	104
Amer T&T 4s '29	100⅛	100⅛
Amer T&T 4½s sy '29	137⅛	136⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106⅛
Amer T&T cf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104¼	103⅝
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	69	69
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77⅛	77⅛
Associated Oil 6s '38	103	103⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94¾	94⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅛	98⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	117⅝	117⅜
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	103⅛
Baldwin Locc 5s '40	104½	104⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	96¼	96⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	86¾	86½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '96	103⅝	103⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103⅜	103
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101	101
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	30	30
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '60	101⅛	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	85⅛	84⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101⅛	101⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	99¾	99⅝
By Products Coke 5½s	102½	102⅛
Calif Fruit 5s '38	98⅝	98⅝
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	100¼	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98⅛	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅝	104⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅞	104⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	117⅛	117⅛
Can North of 7s '40	116⅞	116⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅛	87⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 st	104¼	104⅛
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¾	102¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '53	108⅝	108⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113	113
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35¾	35¾
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅛	101⅛
Ches & O Coal Riv 4s	96	96
Chicago B&Q 3½s Ill div '49	90⅛	90⅛
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	43⅛	42¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68	67⅞
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	101½	101½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	32⅛	30⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	71¾	71¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	94	94
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87	90	89⅞
Chicago Railway 5s	65	64⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	93¾	93⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	92⅛	92⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103¼	103⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90	90
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅛	104⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¼	94⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	93¼	92½
Cler CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	62	62
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97⅛	97⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95⅝
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106	105⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	105
Cuba Cane Sug Pred deb	8½	8½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56⅛	56⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅝	99
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97⅛	97⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	78½	78⅛
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	80	80
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	100⅞	100⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99	99
Erie RR 5s '67	83	83
Erie RR gen '75s	81½	80¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102¼	102⅛
Gen Baking Co 5½s	94¼	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94⅞	94⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s	70	69¾
Goodrich 6s '40	69	68¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '54	111	110½
Great Northern 4½s 'D	89	89
Great Northern 4½s '77 B	98¾	98⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅞	108⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	52	52
Houston Oil 5½s	91½	91⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61	60⅞
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	106½	105⅝
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	78
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89½	89⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Ill Cell Tel rfg 5s '50	105½	105⅛
Ill Central 4s '52	82	82
Ill Central 4½s '66	90½	90⅛
Ill Capital rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ind Limestone 6s '40	86½	86⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	95⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¼	92
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70⅛	70⅛
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	81	81
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	77	77
Int Paper 5s '55	63½	63⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	81	80⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84¾	84¼
Kan City P1S&Mem 4s '36	97½	97¼
Kan City Pow 4½s	102⅝	102⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅝	105⅜
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94⅝	94⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	163	163
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86	86
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
L'Autare 6s '54	59	58½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	77⅝	77⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104½	104⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¼	99¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94⅞	94⅞
MacKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	79½
Meade 6s ww	87½	87½
Metro Edison 4½s	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	93	93
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71	71
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	94½	94½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	91	90⅝
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84½	84½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅞	100⅝
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	17	15¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83½	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	87⅛	87⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅛	106⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91	90⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	104	103⅞
NY Dock Co 4s '51	82½	82¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	74½	74
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	103½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118½	118½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	66½	66½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY W & B 4½s '46	86	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	98	98
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	102⅝
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	95⅝	95⅝
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104	104
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅞	94⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	97⅞	97⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87⅛	87⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96½	96⅛
Pathe Ex ins 7s '37	69	69
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	93⅛	93⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101⅛	101⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102⅜	102⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105⅛	105⅛
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109⅛	109⅛
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106	106
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85	85
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	100	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86	86
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	100⅛	99⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅜
Phil & Read C&I 8s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	80	80
Philippine Ry 4s '37	23½	23½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¼	101¼
Pitts CC&StL 6s A '70	106	106
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74¼	73⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93	91½
Pure Oil 5½s '48	89¼	89⅛
Purity Baking 5s '49	94	94
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102⅜	102
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	102	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87⅝	87⅛
Richfield Oil of Cal 6s '44	44	44
Republic I&S 5½s '40	96¼	96⅛
Revere Cop & Br 6s '46	97	97
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84½	84½
St Louis IMaS 4s R&G div '33	90⅝	90⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	89½	89½
St Louis & SF 4s B '78	82⅛	82⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101¾	101¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	18	18
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18¼	18
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94½	94½
Shell Union 5s '47	85⅛	85⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	86⅝	85
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	90	90
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90	90
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100	100
Southern Nell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
Southern Pacific 4½s '29	97⅝	97⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	89⅝	89⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101¼	101
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87	87
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	99½	99½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	113	113
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	118	118
Southwest Bell Tel 6½s '41	109⅝	109⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89⅞	89⅛
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	114⅜	114
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111⅛	111⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	89⅛	88
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	88	88
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	90⅛	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33½	33⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	103⅛	102⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	89⅞	89⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 rcts ww	90	90
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	100
Union Pacific 4s '08	84⅛	83⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	103	102
US Rubber Co 5s '47	72½	72⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	102
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	110	110
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	74	73½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72½	72
Vandalia Ry 4s B	90⅛	90⅛
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107	106½
Virginia & S'west 5s 1st	93	93
Wabash RR 4s B '76	83	83
Wabash RR 5s D '76	93¾	93⅝
Walworth 5s '45	75	75
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	84	84
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	69	69
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	104⅝	104⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	108	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80⅛
Western Pacific 5s A '46	93¼	93
Western Union R E 4½s '90	100½	100
Western Union 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛
Western Union col 5s '38	103⅛	103½
Western Union 5s '60	103	103
White Sew Mach 5s '36 xw	34	34
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	8	8
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	46¾	46½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '39	81⅛	81⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103	102⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 7	Last Feb 6
3½s '47	101.28	101.19	101.28	101.19
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	102.27	102.27	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	103.26	103.19	103.23	103.24
US 3¾s '43	102.22	102.18	102.18	102.20
US 3¾s '47	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.24
US 3¼s '46	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.2
US 4s '44	108.7	108.5	108.7	108
US 4¼s '52	113.8	113.6	113.8	113.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90⅝	90⅝
Australia 4½s '56	65	64
Australia 5s '55	71¾	70⅝
Australia 5s '57	71¾	70⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96⅛	96⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Austria Hydro 6½s	94	94
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99½	99½
Batavian Pet 4½s '52	95⅝	95¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	82	82
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	110
Berlin (City) 6s '58	71¾	71¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72	71⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73½	73½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	68	68
Bogota (City) 8s '45	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	28	27½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	31	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	49	49¼
Brazil (Cen Fr) 7s '52	88	88
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	64	63
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	64½	64
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86	85½
Brisbane 6s '50 rct	79¾	78
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71	71
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69	68¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70	69¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	65	64
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108	108
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84⅝	84½
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	85½	85½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79¾	79⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	79¾	79¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80	80
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	96	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	80¾	79½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	90⅝	90⅝
Colombia Agr Mt 5s '47	84	84
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	85¼	85⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	87	86⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	96	96
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	89¼	89⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	79½	78⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	50¾	50¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¾	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¼	95⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	103	103
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¾	106⅝
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103⅞	103⅝
Dutch Ei 5½s Mar '53	101⅝	101⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	89½	89½
Finland 5½s '58	81	80⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87½	87
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¾	90¾
Finnish A 4½s '54 A	39	38⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	131	130⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	136½	136⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90⅞	90⅝
German 7s '49	102¼	101⅞
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	87	84⅞
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	80	79½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¾	79¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	86	86
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	74	73½
Germ El Pow '53	77½	77½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	92
Germ Gen Elec 6s '49	87¼	87⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	130¾	130¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100	100
Germ Gov Int 5½s '50	76½	76
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	87	87
Graz 8s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Greek 6s '68	85¼	84½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Hamburg 6s '48	91	91
Hanau 6s '39 ww	75⅝	75⅜
Harpen 6s '40 ww	80¾	80¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	87	86⅝
Holland Am Line 6s '47	65	65
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	84½	84½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	74⅛	74⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96½	96½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¼	91¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94	93½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅞	104½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84½	84½
Karstadt 6s '43	64	64
Krehger & Toll 5s '50	91⅜	91⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	92	92
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	90	90
Marseilles (City) 6s '36	104½	104½
Medellin 6½s '54	49½	49⅛
Mex 6s A	10½	10⅛
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	66	66
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87⅛	87
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	54	53
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	54⅝	53
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95	95
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	78	77½
New South Wales 5s '57	65½	65½
New South Wales 6s '58	65½	65½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	106	105⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅛
Norwegian 4½s '57	100	99⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	73½	73¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	92
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98	97¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅛	102
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96	96
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅝	104⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104⅝	104⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	60	60
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	28¼	28¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33	33
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	48½	48½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	78½	78¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	85½	85
Prussia 6½s '51	77⅝	77
Prussia 6s '52	87⅛	87
Queensland (State) 6s '47	85	85
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82½	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56 ww	80	80
Rhinelbe 7s '46	91½	91½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	85¾	85¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	78	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	45	44¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	57	57
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87⅝	87⅜
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104⅝	104⅜
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90½	90⅛
Rumania 7s '59	80½	80½
Ruhr 6s	82	81¾
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	81⅝	81⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	49	49
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	43	42½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	54⅝	54⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79½	79½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	83	83
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	81½	81
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '53	90	88
Siemens 6½s '51	98¾	98
Silesia Bk 6s '47	70	70
Silesia (Prov) 7s '46	81	81
Soissons (City) 6s '36	109⅝	108⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	95	95
Sydney 5½s '58	73	73½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	108	108⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104	104
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	89¾	89⅝
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	98⅝	98⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93¾	93¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	89	89
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	87⅞	87⅞
Tyrol 7½s '55	97½	97½
U K Of Gr & I 5½s '37	100	99¾
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	108⅝	108⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	73¾	73½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	74½	73⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s '52	74½	73⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	101½	101½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	81½	81½
Vienna 6s '52	20½	20

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES BEATS POLAND

Sweden Holds Canada to Scoreless Tie in Hockey Series

WORLD ICE HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
United States	3	0	0	8	1	6
Canada	2	1	0	6	0	5
Poland	1	0	2	3	6	2
Czechoslovakia	1	0	2	3	4	2
Austria	1	0	2	4	5	2
Sweden	0	1	2	0	5	1

RESULTS FEB. 6

Sweden 8, Canada 0.
Austria 2, Poland 1.

RESULT FEB. 7

United States 1, Poland 0.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KRYNICA, Poland, Feb. 6—The Swedes tonight justified the big reputation they had belied in their previous matches in the world's ice hockey championship by drawing with Canada in a scoreless game remarkable for the magnificent play of the Swedish goalkeper, K. Sucksdorff. Shots rained on him from all angles, but he never made a mistake, sometimes diving head first into the goal-mouth melée and effecting marvelous clearances. The Canadians put all they knew into the game, but found themselves against a team of hefty, resolute defenders with phlegmatic calm under the hottest pressure. Even the Canadian center, B. Watson a graduate of Manitoba University, living in Prague and considered the best player in Europe, could not find a loophole. The Scandinavians were too busy keeping the puck out of their own net to give the Canadian defense much anxiety.

The result was the biggest surprise of the contests to date.

The Austrians came seriously into the running for the European championship (a reward to the European team which places first in the final standing) by beating Poland tonight 2 to 1 after being behind 1 to 0 halfway through the last period. The favorites for the European title are Czechoslovakia whose eagerness for this honor explains the unambitious, energy-saving performance in the earlier match against the United States.

KRYNICA, Poland, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Boston Hockey Club, representing the United States in the international hockey tournament in progress here, today won its fourth straight game in the finals, defeating Poland, 1 to 0.

Canadian Speed Skating Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 7—Five championship races were staged here on Friday in connection with the Canadian speed skating meet, two in the women's section which also carried with them North American titles, and three for men. In the former Jean Wilson of Toronto was first in both the quarter and half miles. In the 440 yards she was followed across the finish line by Mrs. Leila Brooks Potter Hattie Donaldson, both of Toronto, while in the half she defeated Loretta Neitzel of Detroit and Lilliam Corke of New York. In the 440 yards both Mrs. Potter and Miss Neitzel fell.

Ross Robinson of Toronto led after the completion of the three men's events, winning the 880 yards, being second in the 220 yards and third in the mile while Frank Stack of Chicago, a former Winnipeg lad, and Alex Hurd of Toronto are his closest rivals in the points aggregate. Stack was first in the 220 and third in the half mile while Hurd was the winner of the mile and second in the half mile.

On Saturday six finals are carded, the women's 220, three-quarter mile and mile, and the men's 440, three-quarter mile and five-mile races. The summary:

CANADIAN SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior Men's 220-Yard Final—Won by Frank Stack, Chicago, Ross Robinson, Toronto, second; Eddie Wedge, Detroit, third. Time—19s.

Senior Ladies' 440-Yard Final—Won by Jean Wilson, Toronto; Lelia Brooks Potter, Toronto, second; Hattie Donaldson, Toronto, third. Time—43 3-5s.

Senior Men's 880-Yard Final—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Alex Hurd, Hamilton, second; Frank Stack, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 25 1-5s.

Senior Ladies' 880-Yard Final—Won by Jean Wilson, Toronto; Loretta Neitzel, Detroit, second; Lillian Corke, New York, third. Time—1m. 38 4-5s.

Senior Men's Mile—Won by Alex Hurd, Hamilton; Herbert Taylor, New York, second; Ross Robinson, Toronto, third. Time—3m. 1s.

SHEPPARD LEADS IN TULSA VICTORY, 4 TO 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	18	2	6	86	50	36
Chicago	16	2	13	73	58	30
Kansas City	15	1	10	47	30	30
Duluth	13	1	13	53	53	26
Buffalo	12	3	13	48	59	24
Minneapolis	11	1	16	44	64	23
St. Louis	8	0	19	31	95	16

RESULT FEB. 6

Tulsa 4, Duluth 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 7—With Frank Sheppard leading the offensive, Tulsa defeated Duluth, 4 to 2, in the first game of the series here last night, to increase its American Hockey League lead to six points over the second-place Chicago and Kansas City clubs.

TULSA		DULUTH
LaFrance, Moffatt, Metcalfe, lw		
	rw, Green, Merrill	
Keats, Scott, c	c, Scott, Mitchell	
Marker, Powley, Wakeford, rw		
	lw, Wilson, Forslund	
Trapp, Hansen, ld	rd, Bergi, Gibson	
M. Williams, rd	ld, Davis	
McCusker, g	g, Turner	

Score—Tulsa 4, Duluth 2. Goals—Sheppard 3, Moffatt for Tulsa; Green, Scott for Duluth. Assists—Sheppard, Wakeford, Moffatt for Tulsa; Scott, Wilson for Duluth. Referee—Ed O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS SPAIN

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7 (AP)—Frank J. Spain of Brookline, Mass., yesterday was elected captain of the undefeated Dartmouth freshman hockey team. He is a former Phillips Exeter football, baseball and hockey star and played on the Green freshman football eleven last fall.

DULUTH PURCHASES WILSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 7—Cully Wilson of the San Francisco Tigers has been sold to Wilfred "Shorty" Green, manager of the Duluth team of the American Hockey League, and will join that club at once.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Northwestern 22, West Virginia 15.
Penn State 21, Chicago 11.

Columbia Swimmers Remain Undefeated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The swimmers of Columbia University kept pace with the other unbeaten leaders in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association yesterday, though lacking the services of two of their stars, Raymond M. Ruddy '32 and John P. Rae '33, who were barred by scholastic difficulties, by defeating the team of College of the City of New York, in the pool of the latter, by a score of 50 to 21.

The water polo team of City College, however, through the exertions and skill of J. E. Sobel '32, was victorious by a score of 31 to 25.

The return of Julius Dolgos '32 to competition, helped the winners, but the sheer power of their team won the event, in spite of fine work by Harold R. Kramer '33, who won both the furlong and quarter-mile races for City College. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. E. Joyce '32, Columbia; George Sherwood '33, Columbia, second; Louis Abelson '33, City College, third. Time—26s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. A. Savois '31 Columbia; J. W. Bain '33 Columbia second; Milton Ness '33 City College, third. Time—59 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. R. Kramer '33, City College; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, second; Walter Scheel '33, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 29 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. R. Kramer '33, City College; V. H. Rosen '32, Columbia, second; G. N. Rowland Jr. '32, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 37 3-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. W. Neuhardt '33, Columbia; Walter Schell '33, Columbia, second; Murray Gartner '31, City College, third. Time—2m. 59 2-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. J. T. Callahan '32, Columbia; Michael Masimuto '32, City College, second; Eugene Segal, City College, third. Time—1m. 56 3-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by H. H. E. Jorgenson '32, Columbia, 72.5 points; M. C. Steffen '31, City College, second, 70.3; John Nolan '33, City College, third, 60.8.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (D. A. Savois '31, L. M. Prince Jr. '31, L. C. Wimmer '33, George Sherwood '33. Time—1m. 43 3-5s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7—The Yale University swimming team was far superior to Dartmouth College in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet held yesterday afternoon, and gained a 48-to-23 victory. This result put Yale in first place in the league standing and dropped Dartmouth to third.

Dartmouth managed to take only one first place in the individual events, J. S. Monagan '33 winning the backstroke by a narrow margin. The Dartmouth relay team was pushed to the utmost to win their event, with the result that the Dartmouth record was equaled in the fast time of 1m. 40s.

Two Spaulding Pool records were broken during the course of the afternoon. J. M. Harte '32 of Yale broke the 440-yard freestyle record, with a former title-holder, C. A. Babbitt '31 of Dartmouth, finishing third in this event. C. C. Leedy '32 of Yale won the 220-yard freestyle in the time of 2m. 17 4-5s., which broke the pool record for this event.

Dartmouth gained some solace by winning the water polo game by a 50-to-17 score, R. V. Dilley '31 starring for Dartmouth in the first victory the Green has ever gained over Yale in this sport. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Messimer Jr. '31, Yale; second, D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; third, R. M. Cukor '31, Dartmouth. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale; second, J. K. Brines '32, Yale; third, F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth. Time—55 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; second, L. B. Osborne '32, Yale; third, C. S. Macallister '31, Dartmouth. Time—2m. 17 4-5s. (New Spaulding Pool record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. M. Harte '32, Yale; second, C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; third, C. A. Babbitt '31, Dartmouth. Time—5m. 11 2-5s. (New Spaulding Pool record.)

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. S. Monagan '33, Dartmouth; second, E. B. Paine '31, Yale; third, Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale. Time—1m. 49 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Stanley Klein Jr. '32, Yale; second, G. S. Thatford '32, Dartmouth; third, J. G. Wilcox '32, Yale. Time—2m. 47 4-5s.

Fancy diving—Won by J. K. Braslin '32, Yale; second, K. B. Weeman '33, Dartmouth; third, B. C. Smith '31, Yale.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth (E. S. Smith '32, Robert Doscher '33, R. T. Lay '32, R. M. Cukor '31). Time—1m. 40s. (Equals Dartmouth College record.)

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7 (AP)—Princeton University won its second straight Eastern Intercollegiate swimming Association victory last night, downing the United States Naval Academy swimmers, 39 to 32. The Midshipmen captured the water polo game, 57 to 14.

Thompson, Navy star, was the outstanding individual performer. He scored 12 points, set two new records for Brokaw Pool in the 50 and 100-yard events and swam the anchor position for the Navy relay team, which was credited with a victory when Capt. W. A. Turner Jr. '31, of Princeton, left his mark too soon and the Tigers were disqualified. Thompson swam the 50-yard event in 23.9s. and the 100 to 53.6s.

E. P. Scherer '32 was high scorer for Princeton, scoring eight points on a first in the 150-yard backstroke and second in the 50-yard dash. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Thompson, Navy; second, E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton; third, J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton. Time—23.9s. (new pool record).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Thompson, Navy; second, J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton; third, I. L. Lee Jr. '31, Princeton. Time—53.8s. (new pool record).

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Navy; second, W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton; third, I. L. Lee Jr. '31, Princeton. Time—2m. 26.5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. A. Breed '31, Princeton; second, J. T. West '32, Navy; third, L. J. Gray Jr. '33, Princeton. Time—5m. 31.3s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton; second, R. W. Long '33, Princeton; third, L. M. Mustin '32, Navy. Time—1m. 49.6s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr., '31, Princeton; second, R. A. West '31, Princeton; third, Morton, Navy. Time—2m. 37.2s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. F. Mountain Jr. '31, Princeton; second, C. C. Lucas '31, Navy; third, Campbell, Navy, Points—81.4.

300-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (Green, Davis, L. M. Mustin '32, Thompson). Princeton finished first, but was disqualified. Time—1m. 39.8s.

MINNESOTA BEATS IOWA'S SWIMMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7—Swimmers of the University of Minnesota took first place in every event but the fancy diving to defeat the University of Iowa in a Western Conference meet by the score of 52 to 23 here Feb. 6. It was the third straight Western Conference victory for the Minnesota swimmers this season, and was featured by the fancy diving of Capt. Wentworth Lobdell '32 of Iowa and the two tie races in the 220-yard freestyle and in the 440-yard freestyle.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Minnesota (A. T. Botzin '31, Richard Hayden '31, E. B. Quail '31 and E. J. Farrell '31); second, Iowa (E. A. Nielson '33, H. S. Hoskins '33, M. E. Naylor '33 and W. S. McCuller '33). Time—3m. 48.8s.

300-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. C. Krueger '33, Minnesota; second, Richard Evans '31, Iowa; third, C. A. Ammen '33, Iowa. Time—3m. 44.6s.

440-Yard Freestyle—E. J. Farrell '33, Minnesota, and W. H. Lang '33, Minnesota, tied for first; third, W. S. McCuller, '33, Iowa. Time—5m. 11.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; R. F. Moore '33, Minnesota, second; R. L. Bodine '33, Iowa, third. Time—1m. 40.3s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. S. Quail '31, Minnesota; H. S. Hoskins '33, Iowa, second; S. A. Nelson '33, Iowa, third. Time—56.8s.

Fancy Diving—Won by Wentworth Lobdell '32, Iowa, 137.9 points; W. W. Nappa '31, Minnesota, second, 128.4 points; W. W. Blaisdell '33, Minnesota, third, 116.3 points.

220-Yard Freestyle—E. J. Farrell '33, Minnesota, and W. H. Lang '33, Minnesota tied for first and second; W. S. Ross '33, Iowa, third. Time—2m. 36s.

300-Yard Medley—Won by Minnesota (L. W. Marsh '31, F. C. Krueger '33, and Richard Hayden '31; Iowa second (R. L. Bodine '33, S. A. Nielson '33, and H. S. Hoskins '33). Time 3m. 17s.

Jack Summers and Pope in the Final

John L. (Jack) Summers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will defend his United States professional squash racquets championship title in the final round at the Boston Athletic Association against a former University of Pennsylvania athlete, Benjamin F. Pope of the Keystone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh, as the result of the semifinal round matches played Friday.

Summers advanced through a victory over Sidney Dufton of the Harvard Club of Boston and Pope defeated Eddie Stapleton of the Boston Athletic Association. The battle between Summers and Dufton was terrific. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

—Semifinal Round

John L. (Jack) Summers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Sidney Dufton, Harvard Club of Boston, 18—11, 9—15, 11—15, 15—11, 16—16.

Benjamin F. Pope, Keystone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh, defeated Eddie Stapleton, Boston Athletic Association, 18—15, 18—14, 18—13.

TIGERS EXPECT TO REGAIN THIRD PLACE

Philadelphia Arrows and Boston Tigers mingle at the Boston Garden tonight in their second game this week and with third place in the league standing at stake. Arrows defeated the Tigers, 1 to 0, at Philadelphia last Tuesday in a hard-played game that went to the home team in the late stages of the third period and gave the winners their present position.

Now the Arrows hold third place by a margin of one point and victory tonight will increase it to three, whereas victory for the locals will give them third with a one-point lead. Rumors early in the week intimated that the Tigers would have a couple of new players for this game; but no negotiations have materialized as yet. Philadelphia will present a new player on its team, but not new to the league, in the person of Leo Murray, spare center with Providence last year, who played the first part of the season with Detroit Olympics.

U. S. YACHTS SCORE 24 POINTS TO CUBA'S 12

HAVANA, Feb. 7 (AP)—After two days of postponements, the consolation race between American and Cuban craft which wound up the international star class regatta was run off yesterday. Three United States boats took the first three places, and the American team scored 24 points to Cuba's 12.

The Barnegat Bay Yacht Curlew, skippered by H. K. Ludke, led through the 15-mile course, finishing in 1h. 49m. 38s. Harold Nash's Lotus took second place about three minutes behind, with a safe lead over another American boat, Jubilee, the winner of the Cuba Cup.

Ellen II led the Cuban fleet, finishing in fourth place ahead of the Bacardi Cup winner, Delfin. Iscyra, of the Long Island Sound fleet, and Jibaro and Almendares of Havana trailed in order.

HOCKEY NOTES

WHEN Ottawa defeated Detroit, 5 to 4, the Senators ended a streak of 10 successive games in which they had had only one tie contest. Previous to the victory over Detroit, the last game the Senators won was Jan. 4 at Ottawa, defeating the Philadelphia Quakers, 5 to 4, in overtime.

The success of the Boston Hockey Club in quest of the international amateur hockey title will bring many who will seek partial credit, but one individual, Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, cannot be left out. Thompson spent many evenings, gratis, coaching the Hockey Club in Boston and should share in whatever credit is due.

Canadiens have not been defeated in their last seven games, winning six of them and tying the other. The Frenchmen are leading the International group a merry pace, and Toronto, Maroons and Americans are having trouble enough to stay close to the Habitants, let alone pass them.

Give the Ottawa Senators another defenseman of experience and the club would win many more games.

Hockey players for the most part are frequently pastiming at billiards or indoor golf.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	20	3	10	73	48	43
Windsor	18	5	11	80	78	41
Toronto	18	3	13	68	84	39
Cleveland	15	4	13	81	74	34
Pittsburgh	11	6	14	66	80	27
Detroit	12	1	18	58	73	25
Syracuse	8	3	21	74	107	19

RESULTS FEB. 6

Windsor 6, Cleveland 2.
London 3, Buffalo 0.

LONDON SURPRISES BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 7—London Tecumsehs surprised Buffalo Bisons here last night, defeating the International League leaders, 3 to 0. It was London's second shutout at the expense of the Buffalo club in three meetings and the eighth shutout of the season for Goaltender Herbert Stuart. London climbed into third place, one point ahead of Cleveland, through the victory.

ROBINSON SCORES FOUR GOALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 7—Smart work by the forwards and neat goal tending by Clint Benedict carried Windsor Bulldogs to a decisive 6-to-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians in an International Hockey League game here last night and placed the locals only two points back of the league-leading Buffalo Bisons. It was another scoring celebration for Windsor's brilliant right wing player, Earl Robinson. He scored four goals for the Bulldogs. In the last three league fixtures Robinson has gained 10 scoring points.

LEHMANN WINS TITLE, 1 UP

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Feb. 7 (AP)—Johnny Lehmann, western amateur champion, won the 1931 Pan-American golf championship at Edgewater golf course here yesterday by defeating Bill Fellow Chicagoan, Ben Stevenson, 1 up in 36 holes.

President Hoover Accepts Games Post

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Los Angeles, Feb. 7

PRESIDENT HOOVER has accepted the position as honorary president of the tenth Olympiad Committee for the 1932 games here, it was announced yesterday. Chief Justice Hughes, Vice-President Curtis and Speaker Longworth will be honorary vice-presidents.

KER DUNLOP HAS A BANNER TIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 7—Ker Dunlop of St. Paul had a banner time during the fourth day of play here in Manitoba's forty-third annual curling bonspiel. He scored two fine victories yesterday, the first in the Sir John Eaton competition and the second in Grand Challenge event. In both cases the veteran himself was given wonderful support by his young rink. He appears on three draws Saturday and in the evening will be presented with an honorary life membership in the Manitoba Curling Association, the highest and most coveted honor in Canadian curling.

Of the eight rinks which started play yesterday morning with an unbeaten record, only three remain and they are all, by unique coincidence, from the Strathcona Club of Winnipeg, namely, Gordon Hudson, Leo Johnson and R. J. Gourley.

Seldom has there ever been a better exhibition of the great winter pastime than that displayed yesterday afternoon when the two rinks, skipped by Gordon Hudson and Howard Wood, met in the Birks event.

Hudson beat Wood, inflicting his first loss of the bonspiel by a 9-to-8 score. The capacity crowd thrilled at their marvelous exhibition of curling at its best.

The jewelry stage will be reached in seven events by Saturday evening and the bonspiel will be wound up Tuesday when the rink by virtue of having the most wins in the five open competitions will win the right to contest the Canadian and world's championship at Toronto, March 3.

The Hall rink of Kitchener won one and lost one game in their matches yesterday.

Bobsled Honors to Stevens and Adams

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 7 (AP)—Shooting down the side of Mount Van Hoevenberg and negotiating hairpin curves at a tremendous clip, J. Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid won the honors in the first annual North American and American Amateur Union two-man bobsleigh races yesterday.

The course, designed for next year's winter Olympics, tested the skill and daring of some of the best performers of the United States, Germany and Switzerland.

With Arthur Adams at the brakes, Stevens made the best run of the day, covering the mile and one-half in 2m. 9s. His total time for four heats was 8m. 52.8s. Stevens and Adams represented the Lake Placid Athletic Association.

Stevens' Brothers, Curtis and Ray, the former being steersman, bobbing under the same banner, were third, one minute behind H. A. Homburger and Percy D. Bryant, representing the Saranac Lake Sports Association. Harry Grayson Martin of New York and Philip S. Carr of New Haven, Conn., were fourth. The Lake Placid Sno Birds team finished fifth, with Dr. Godfrey Dewey, president of the New York State 1931 Winter Olympics Committee as steersman, and Willard Burleson of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the brakes.

The German team, Walther von Munn and Chlodwig Hohnlohe, was sixth. The Swiss team did well on a course it had never seen before, but was in last place.

TROJANS WIN BILTMORE TROPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 7—Playing much improved hockey, the team of University of Southern California won the Biltmore trophy recently by defeating the University of California of Los Angeles, at the latter city, 2 to 1 in overtime. A close battle showing much well executed combination continued through 60 minutes without either goalie allowing a score. After 12 minutes of overtime D. J. Clow '31 of the Bruins scored. Harry King of the Trojans equalized a moment later, his captain, Pessler, winning the match with a blue line drive into the net.

MISS HENDRY WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Helen Hendry of the Women's Swimming Association of New York won the 100-yard junior freestyle championship of the A. A. U. of the United States at the Brookline Public Baths, Feb. 6, in 1m. 6 2-5s. Mildred Toomey of the Boston S. A. was second, and Mary Doherty, also of the B. A. A., third. Esther Morison, Women's of Swimming Association of Brookline, won the New England A. A. A. U. low-board diving championship, with Jean Ciesynski, Boston S. A., second, and Mary Scully, Women's S. A. of Brookline, third.

TRURO BEARCATS TO TOUR

TRURO, N. S. Feb. 7 (AP)—The Truro Bearcats, amateur hockey champions of the Maritime Provinces, will start out on a tour of the eastern states after they finish the Allan Cup playoffs. Manager W. I. Dodge has already booked games at Boston with the University Club and the undefeated Harvard varsity sextet and is trying to arrange a game to be played in the Madison Square Garden in New York. Dodge said that if the Bearcats win the Allan Cup competition they will be selected to represent Canada in the 1932 Olympic winter games.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	9	7	7	41	39	25
Seattle	8	7	8	44	32	25
Portland	8	7	8	36	38	23

RESULT FEB. 6

Seattle 6, Vancouver 4.

APPLEBY WINS SECOND BLOCK

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Edgar S. Appleby of New York, world's amateur 18.3 balkline billiard champion, won the second block of his title match with M. C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash., last night, 300 to 219. Appleby now leads, 600 to 399, with one more 300-point yat to be played.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Columbia 50, C. C. N. Y. 21.
Minnesota 52, Iowa 23.
Princeton 39, Annapolis 32.
Yale 48, Dartmouth 23.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 12, Colgate 3.
Vermont 7, Dartmouth 6.
Yale 14, Rochester 3.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Augsburg 35, St. Olaf 24.
Butler 34, Centenary 16.
California 43, U. C. L. A. 39.
Central 12, Luther 9.
Colorado 35, Teachers 22.
Georgia 38, Florida 23.
Heidelberg 42, John Carroll 23.
Lowell T. S. 28, St. Michael's 23.
Michigan N. S. 36, Central S. T. 26.
Millikin 25, North Central 19.
Missouri Mines 41, Culver-Stockton 36.
Monmouth 30, Lawrence 22.
North Dakota 35, Morningside 31.
Ohio 28, Marietta 26.
Ohio Northern 31, Hiram 25.
Oklahoma Aggies 38, Creighton 34.
Oregon 33, Idaho 30.
Ripon 30, Beloit 28.
Surtleff 50, McKendree 26.
Toronto 30, Queen's 26.
Utah 43, Utah Aggies 39.
Washington 29, Drake 26.
Washington 39, Oregon State 30.
Wesleyan 48, Boston 44.
Western Illinois T. 21, Carthage 18.
Yale 45, Brown 34.

WAIVERS ASKED ON CONACHER

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (AP)—The passing of Lionel Conacher, one of Canada's greatest all-around athletes and star defense player of three National Hockey League teams, from the ranks of the Montreal Maroons yesterday, marked a final attempt to get the team back into the struggle for playoff position. The Maroons announced that waivers had been asked on the veteran defenseman and that his departure either to another National League team or to a minor league club would be marked by several changes in the Maroon playing order. Manager Dunc Munro is to return to the ice as a player-manager, leaving the direction of the team from the bench to either George "Buck" Boucher, another veteran defense player, or to Flat Walsh, spare goalie. Boucher displayed fine form in Thursday night's game, and if it continues, Walsh probably will take over the bench job, at which he has been assisting Munro all season.

WEST INDIES SCORE 303

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 7 (AP)—The touring West Indies Cricket team scored 303 runs for six wickets today in the first day's play of a three-day match with South Australia. Under perfect weather conditions and with a fine wicket West Indies had a good day at bat. Constantine and Grant combined to put on 97 runs for the sixth wicket and placed their side in a favorable position at close of play.

KENTUCKY BARS WRIGHT

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7 (AP)—Ralph Wright, tackle and captain-elect of the University of Kentucky football team, was not permitted yesterday to reenter college at the beginning of the second semester. President Frank L. McVey said infraction of university rules was the cause. John Sims Kelly, star halfback and alternate captain-elect, is expected to be elevated to the paptaincy of the 1931 team.

ROTHROCK AND MOORE SIGN

Two more signed contracts have been received by the Boston Red Sox. Jack Rothrock, veteran outfielder and one of the fastest men in baseball, and Wiley Moore, right-handed pitcher whom the Sox secured from the St. Paul club of the American Association in the draft, have returned their contracts with signatures affixed.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Indiana 67, Purdue 38.

FIRST TRIUMPH FOR TORONTO QUINTET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Feb. 7—University of Toronto scored its first victory in the senior intercollegiate basketball series last night when it defeated Queen's University by 30 to 26. The game was close throughout and the visitors led at halftime by 15 to 11, but the locals set a fast pace in the second 20 minutes and the lead alternated.

Riggs, by scoring three floor baskets in the last five minutes, clinched the game for the locals.

O'Leary and Cock presented a strong defense for the winners, while Hynes turned in a smart effort. Hallett, McLaughlin, and Bewes were the best for Queen's. The summary:

TORONTO		QUEEN'S
Riggs, lf	rg, McLaughlin	
Collins, rf	lg, Bewes	
Sackler, c	c, Carter	
Cock, lg	rf, Elliott	
O'Leary, rg	lf, Hallett	

Score—University of Toronto 30, Queen's University 26. Goals from floor—Cock 3, Riggs 3, Sackler 2, O'Leary 2, Collins 2, Sniderman for Toronto; McLaughlin 3, Hallett 2, Carter 2, Elliott, Bewes, McGill for Queen's. Goals from foul—Riggs 2, O'Leary 2, Sackler, Hynes for Toronto; Hynes 4, McLaughlin 2 for Queen's. Spares—Hynes, Sniderman, Davey for Toronto; McGill, Rose, Fitton, Fenwick for Queen's. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Augsburg 35, St. Olaf 24.
Butler 34, Centenary 16.
California 43, U. C. L. A. 39.
Central 12, Luther 9.
Colorado 35, Teachers 22.
Georgia 38, Florida 23.
Heidelberg 42, John Carroll 23.
Lowell T. S. 28, St. Michael's 23.
Michigan N. S. 36, Central S. T. 26.
Millikin 25, North Central 19.
Missouri Mines 41, Culver-Stockton 36.
Monmouth 30, Lawrence 22.
North Dakota 35, Morningside 31.
Ohio 28, Marietta 26.
Ohio Northern 31, Hiram 25.
Oklahoma Aggies 38, Creighton 34.
Oregon 33, Idaho 30.
Ripon 30, Beloit 28.
Surtleff 50, McKendree 26.
Toronto 30, Queen's 26.
Utah 43, Utah Aggies 39.
Washington 29, Drake 26.
Washington 39, Oregon State 30.
Wesleyan 48, Boston 44.
Western Illinois T. 21, Carthage 18.
Yale 45, Brown 34.

HUSKIES BEAT OREGON STATE

Oregon and California Also Win in Pacific Coast Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7—In a game of as near perfect basketball as the Northwest has seen in a number of years, the University of Washington last night successfully turned back a title-threatening Oregon State College quintet by a score of 39 to 30.

WASHINGTON		OREGON STATE
Swygard, lf	rg, Thomas, Bailey	
Fuller, rf	lg, Grayson, Merrill	
Swanson, c	c, Lyman	
Cairney, lg	rf, Ballard	
West, rg	lf, Pagans	

Score—University of Washington 39, Oregon State College 30. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Cairney 4, Fuller 3, Swygard, West for Washington; Lyman 5, Pagans 3, Ballard 2, Grayson, Merrill for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Swanson 4, Cairney 4, Swygard, Fuller, West for Washington; Ballard 2, Merrill 2, Grayson, Bailey for Oregon State. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Stanley Riddle.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida., Feb. 6—In a fast, roughly played Conference game, University of Oregon defeated University of Idaho 33 to 30 here tonight. It was the tip-off play that won the game for the visitors. J. F. Eberhart '31 would tip the ball to V. R. Dolp '32, who would bat it across center to one of the guards. The half-time score was 18 to 11.

OREGON		IDAHO
Dolp, Calkins, M	rg, Drummond	
Keenan, rf	lg, Hale, Wicks	
Eberhart, Roberts, c.c, Parks, Smith, Christian		
Levoff, lg	rf, Lacy, Nelson, Hale	
Stevens, Horner, rg	lf, Barrett	

Score—University of Oregon 33, University of Idaho 30. Goals from floor—Keenan 4, Stevens 3, Dolp 2, Eberhart, Calkins, Horner, Roberts, for Oregon; Wicks 4, Hale 3, Drummond 2, Barrett 2, for Idaho. Goals from foul—Eberhart 2, Calkins 2, Dolp, Stevens, Levoff for Oregon; Wicks 4, Barrett, Parks, Lacy, Hale, for Idaho. Referee—William Mulligan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 7—The University of California basketball team climbed from last place to a tie for second in the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference as a result of the 43-to-39 victory over the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins last night. The Bruins dropped from first place to a tie with the Bears.

CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.
Kintana, Gorman, lf	rg, Lubin	
Davis, rf	lg, Lemche, Brotemarkle	
Read, Granger, c	c, Knowles	
Vendt, lg	rf, Von Hagen	
Cofield, Stone, rg	lf, Linthicum	

Score—University of California 43, U. C. L. A. 39. Goals from floor—Davis 4, Kintana 3, Cofield 3, Read 3, Vendt 2, Gorman, for California; Von Hagen 7, Knowles 4, Lubin 3, Linthicum 2, for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Cofield 4, Davis 3, Kintana 3, Read for California; Von Hagen 2, Knowles 2, Linthicum, Lubin, Lemcke for U. C. L. A. Referee—Tom Fitzpatrick. Umpire—Ned Kay.

'BIG GREEN' HAS FIRM GRASP ON THE TITLE

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7 (AP)—The Big Green entered the closing events of the Dartmouth winter carnival today with the intercollegiate winter sports union championship clinched firmly in its grasp. The first five events, run off yesterday, netted the Indians 34 points.

Dartmouth had Jack A. Shea '34 and John D. Mahoney '34 to thank for its success. Shea captured both the quarter-mile and two-mile skating races and Mahoney, fleet-skating freshman, took second place in the two-mile event.

New Hampshire, defending champion, was in second place with nine points, McGill third with six, Harvard fourth with five and Williams fifth with one.

The Dartmouth score mounted steadily as second and third places, went to it in the Slalom proficiency skiing competition and first, second and fourth places in the downhill speed race were awarded Indian skiers. The summary:

440-Yard Skating—Won by J. A. Shea, Dartmouth; Downs, New Hampshire, second; L. O. Chase, New Hampshire, third; E. W. Mailman, New Hampshire, fourth.

Two-Mile Skating—Won by J. A. Shea, Dartmouth; J. D. Mahoney, Dartmouth, second; L. O. Chase, New Hampshire, third; Downs, New Hampshire, fourth.

Figure Skating—Won by L. E. Wakefield Jr., Dartmouth; A. H. Bolton, McGill, second; A. G. Tucker, Dartmouth, third; F. M. Cresson Jr., Williams, fourth.

Slalom Skiing—Won by Robert Livermore Jr., Harvard; I. R. Page, Dartmouth, second; D. T. Mann, Dartmouth, third; J. R. Houghton, McGill, fourth.

Downhill Ski Race—Won by T. D. Mann,

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Simple demonstration sells amazing cloth; cleans, polishes furniture without additions; retails 25c; large profit; commission basis; free sample. WILLIAMS CORP., Dept. 416, Montclair, N. J.

MAGAZINE men or women, experienced only; subscription work for national popular magazines; highest commissions; no investment; state qualifications. MR. STEELE, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualised to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. HIXBY INC., 126 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FARM PROPERTY

TURBO VALLEY, KENYA, AFRICA £5000—Farm, 2 homesteads, 650 acres; maize, etc. Part I, 300 acres, £2700. Part II, 350 acres, £2450. Apply LEETE, Turbo Valley.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-4, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

Experienced, Travelled Business Man Seeks

Agencies

for Foreign Firms for Germany also other countries. Good opportunity *TO INTRODUCE NEW ARTICLES*

FELIX WALTHER
NURNBERG, Germany
Humboldt Strasse 65

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 738 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED by man of 38 years, opportunity to serve in some constructive capacity that offers a future; single and free to accept offer anywhere in United States or foreign countries; experienced in handling men in various lines—mining, lumbering, logging, farming; also last position managed mercantile business doing large volume in big city; investigation solicited. Box D-12, 915 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

INFANT'S NURSE, nursery-governess; experienced; good references. Box H-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LADY linotype operator, 5 years' experience on Model 14; 5,000 ems per hour; heads and jobs. M. PEETZ, Batesville, Ind.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. OSmite 8178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 623 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman would like to share her 5-room apartment with another business woman; with or without maid service. S-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The ELSE BOCKMANN STUDIO
Craftsman Member of the Society of Arts and Crafts
Morning and afternoon lessons in Pictorial Tapestry Weaving. Smyrna Rugs, Carding and Spinning, Tapestry Looms, Supplies and Equipment.
156 AMORY STREET BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone ASPinwall 2467

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Two beautiful miniature golf courses, one in Daytona, Fla., one in Orlando, Fla.; built by experienced architects, new goat hair greens, attractively landscaped and well illuminated; fullest investigation invited. Address owner, G. R. JOHNSTON, 127 Bradley Place, Palm Beach, Fla.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-3391, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Lady seeks lady companion; Christian Scientist preferred; rent free; slight services; full particulars; references. Box B-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Einstein Charged With Plagiarism

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—Ira D. Edwards, who described himself as a physicist, filed an action in federal court yesterday against Dr. Albert Einstein, of Berlin, charging infringement of the copyright laws.

Mr. Edwards charged that Dr. Einstein, author of relativity, "lifted the unified field theory" from a book copyrighted and published by Mr. Edwards, Nov. 29, 1929, entitled "The Why and Wherefore of Things."

The complaint asked for a permanent injunction prohibiting Dr. Einstein from further use, either in lectures or writing, of the theory; for damages to be set by the court; for costs of the action, and requested that Dr. Einstein, who is visiting in Pasadena, be subpœned to court to answer the suit.

Mr. Edwards alleged that the theory was original with him and was developed after 25 years of study. He accused Dr. Einstein of illegally claiming authorship of the theory and doing irreparable damage to the plaintiff by "widely publicizing it as his own."

Dr. Einstein, when informed the suit had been filed, said, "I never heard the name before." He showed no interest in the matter.

JOBLESS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—Unemployment in this city, according to latest figures, amounts to 15,333 persons, of whom 1295 are foreigners. Many unemployed are seeking work in the interior,

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

Selection of Better Grade

APARTMENTS

Under the Personal Supervision of ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
"Inspection Is Cordially Invited"

The Myles Standish
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
One to five rooms
Furnished or unfurnished
Excellent cuisine
Reasonable Rentals
Telephone COM monwealth 4500

Pelham Hall
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
One to five rooms
Furnished or unfurnished
Immediately available for occupancy
Telephone BEAcon 9430

The Regent
1401 Beacon Street, Brookline
2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Kitchenette and dinette.
Twenty-four hour elevator service.
Telephone BEAcon 3080, REGent 1276

The Roosevelt
Cor. Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.
In the Art and Music Centre of Boston
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES
One to four rooms. Special Rates.
Nearby Garage.
Telephone KENmore 6178

The Warwick Apartm'ts
1450 Beacon Street, Brookline
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
Bright, airy and attractive. Two to four rooms (en suite). Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, ingineerators, self-service elevators, etc. (Baths are equipped with very latest in showers.)
Telephone REGent 4811-W

The Abbotsford
186 Commonwealth Avenue
Individual modern suites from one to four rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Number 186 has been one of the distinguished numbers on Commonwealth Ave. Long term residence here is the general rule. Cafe.
Apply to Manager
Tel. COM monwealth 2746

Each One a Charming Place to Live

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 9 Linnæan St.—Sublet furnished 3-room apartment with bath and kitchenette; Gen. Electric refrigerator. Apply to SUPT., or call Porter 0623-M evenings.

NEW YORK CITY—Will share my 3-room apartment with one-two ladies; use of kitchen; reasonable. Tel. Bradhurst 3-2975.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

SELECT
APARTMENTS
In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Ken. 0425

SUBLET—BROOKLINE, MASS.
Beautiful apartment in hotel, near Longwood station, 4 rooms, including 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchenette; fine draperies included; rent reduced to $150. MR. STAPLES, Regent 8413.

FURNITURE

PEWS, CHANCEL FURNITURE
Lodge, Hall, School, Kindergarten Equipment.
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAPitol 5039.
20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Bentwood. IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1000' all-size tables to rent.
SELL—RENT—BUY
"I Can Seat a City"

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED house for rent in restricted neighborhood in Brookline, Mass., 9 rooms, 5 fireplaces, all rooms nicely furnished. Regent 5018.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Brick house, 10 rooms, for home or letting. 69 Waverly St. Tel. Garrison 9333.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 128 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Practitioner's office, part time; ready March 1st. Box W-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, a most attractive single office; will furnish with new furniture and rug including telephone service and operator to care for calls, messages and mail in case of absence. 33 West 42nd St. Box P-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 100 East 42nd St., Room 1514 (Opposite Grand Central)—Private office attractively furnished; stenographic services optional.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

PAYING GUESTS

WANTED—In Bermuda, private home midst large tropical grounds, one mile from Hamilton, a couple as paying guests; sunny, charmingly furnished, electrically heated room with twin beds, private bath and private outside entrance; excellent table and service; $12 per day each. K-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins' Institute
73 Capitol St., Watertown, Mass. Mid. 1906

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, WELLESLEY HOME, $16,500. Located 3 minutes' walk from depot; near college and Dana Hall; 7 rooms, house completely renovated inside and out last summer; splendid opportunity; owner moving to another state; no brokers. Tel. Wellesley 0853-M or write S-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROSLYN ESTATES, "LITTLE SWITZERLAND," convenient Manhasset Station, L. I.—Several unusual houses, 8, 9 rooms, $18,000 up; priced low; plots; summer rentals. STRINGHAM (owner), Roslyn 118.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Connecting and single rooms, one with private bath; wood food; oil heat; garage. Regent 6313.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY desiring rest and study wishes board and room in private family; suburbs Boston. T-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WESTCHESTER'S BEAUTY SPOT—Distinctive corner, 4 exposures, 5 large rooms, sun room, 2 baths, fireplace; attractive rentals. FISHER, Murray Hill 2-4639 (N. Y. C.)

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON, 406 Beacon St.—Warm living rooms; twin, double, single beds; private baths; kitchen, laundry privileges; reduced rates; quiet American home near church. Com. 9063.

BOSTON—Business man's room, 5 minutes' walk Park St.; good size front room, hot and cold water, fireplace; private family. Devonshire 7855.

BOSTON—Very pleasant rooms overlooking the Fenway; centrally located near Christian Science church; reasonable rates. Tel. Commonwealth 3231.

BOSTON, Fenway, Business Women's Club 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON—Front and side rooms for rent, housekeeping privilege if desired; reasonable. Kenmore 7613, 153 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 239 Marlborough Road—Double or single room, moderate price; quiet home; 3 minutes B. M. T. Tel. Buckminster 3-3463.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—In large, well-located apartment, sunny bedroom adjoining separate bath, may be had furnished or unfurnished; breakfast if desired; Christian Scientists in business preferred. Jamaica 0732.

NEWTON, MASS.—Rooms for business people; refined surroundings; convenient location; breakfast optional. Newton North 5067.

NEW YORK CITY, East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms; private home; near churches. Butterfield 8-1358.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Two attractive unfurnished rooms (housekeeping), heat, gas, electricity included. 69 Waverly St. Tel. Garrison 9333.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Two lovely warm, sunny furnished rooms, kitchen and Murphy bed, living room, connecting, private piazza, conveniently located; $10 weekly including gas and electricity. Somerset 3811-M.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Two newly furnished rooms, private bath, kitchen privileges, suitable for couple or ladies only. Tel. Gladstone 1798.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Competent, office manager, bookkeeper or auditor; 20 years' experience financial statements and office work; first-class recommendations. S-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK wanted by man, 40, white, as chauffeur or handy man. R. W. B., 6 Burton Ave., Roxbury, Mass. Highlands 7922.

YOUNG man, American Protestant, 27, desires position where hard work, intelligently applied, will bring satisfaction to employer and himself; immediate salary unimportant; experienced sales correspondent; assistant merchandise manager; junior accountant. G-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, EXECUTIVE—Complete charge; 12 years' experience; highest credentials. Box L-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CONSCIENTIOUS and reliable stenographer, 10 years' experience, desires position in Syracuse, N. Y.; references. (MRS.) JESSIE PENDERGAST, 1127 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

GERMAN girl wishes position as chamber-maid-waitress or general housework. Box S-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman desires position in office, clerk in store or dining car; experienced and reliable; part or full time. Porter 8341-M (Cambridge, Mass.).

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, varied experience, rapid, dependable, desires position; references. Box G-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG American woman desires work as housekeeper, companion or attendant; good cook; best of references. Lexington 0951, M. S. K., 81 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LENA ULEN—Teacher of public speaking and reading, French; fundamental music; private tutoring. Kenmore 7500, Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

MARY McQUESTEN
Teacher of Singing
Italian Method; French Method; audition by appointment. DICTION based on the Miller System of Correct English. Tues., Thurs., Sat. Huntington Chambers, Room 309, Boston. Kenmore 3854 and Circle 7622.

MISS E. M. DREW
Teacher of Handicraft. Studio or visiting lessons. 1126 Boylston St., Boston. Com. 8758.

THE ART OF LIP-READING
Renew your contacts by this study. Demonstration lesson free.
Write for folder and terms.
FLORENCE RISLEY, A. B.
32 Clearway Street, Boston

TO LET—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive home renting till June; accessible to beach and city conveniences; 3 bedrooms; garage; maid's room; reasonable. 520 N. E. 73rd St.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7587
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
BOX SPRINGS MADE
20 Years Serving Back Bay People
Estimates Free.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR FEBRUARY
HERBERT McCOY
22 CAMBRIA STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Ken. 6014 Com. 2433
In Front of Massachusetts Avenue Station

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

Cable-Burton Piano Co.
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

PERRY SUPPLY COMPANY
First Ave. and 9th Street North
Phone 7-3107
Paints—Roofing
Building Materials
Sold and Applied
Helpful monthly payments can be arranged.

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Kickernicks—The Perfect Fitting Lingerie
CAHEEN'S
IN BIRMINGHAM

Drennen Motor Car Co.
Buick and R. T. D. W. Cars, the General Tire. Duco painting and all-night wrecker service. We would appreciate a visit from you.
AVE. D AT 20TH STREET

DINE AT THE
Britling
1918 1ST AVENUE N.
2010 3RD AVENUE N.
309 20TH STREET N.

LEOPOLD LOEB
and
His complete Line of Spring Millinery at
LOUIS SAKS

GOODYEAR
SHOE HOSPITAL
South's Most Beautiful Shop
Phone 4-6330 418 W. 20th Street
Opposite Tutwiler Hotel
Work Called For and Delivered

Marinello Beauty Salon
The Only Beauty Shop Operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ THIRD AVENUE
Phone 3231

BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
FIVE POINTS

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.
LEASES *APPRAISALS*
SALES *LOANS*
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency *Realtors*
2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: 3-7481

UTOPIA Cleaners Dyers
A. B. JOYCE, Mgr.
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

Ford
SALES and SERVICE
L. G. Adams Co., Inc.
255 GOVERNMENT STREET
Phones Jackson 110-112 Mobile

GRAY'S
Tater-Flakes — They're Smashed Good — 5¢
SHOE SHOP — Repairing by Experts

GAYFER'S
Quality . . . . Service
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

MAURINE'S HAT SHOPPE
21 NORTH WATER STREET
"A Hat of Yesterday" redesigned into "A Last Word Creation"
NEW HATS MADE TO ORDER
EMPHASIZING PERSONALITY WITH CHIC

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Birmingham—Parker's News Stand.
Mobile—A. George Michael, 110 Dauphin St.
Montgomery—Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. C. Rhodes, 2918 South Beach.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 2311 Hollywood Blvd.
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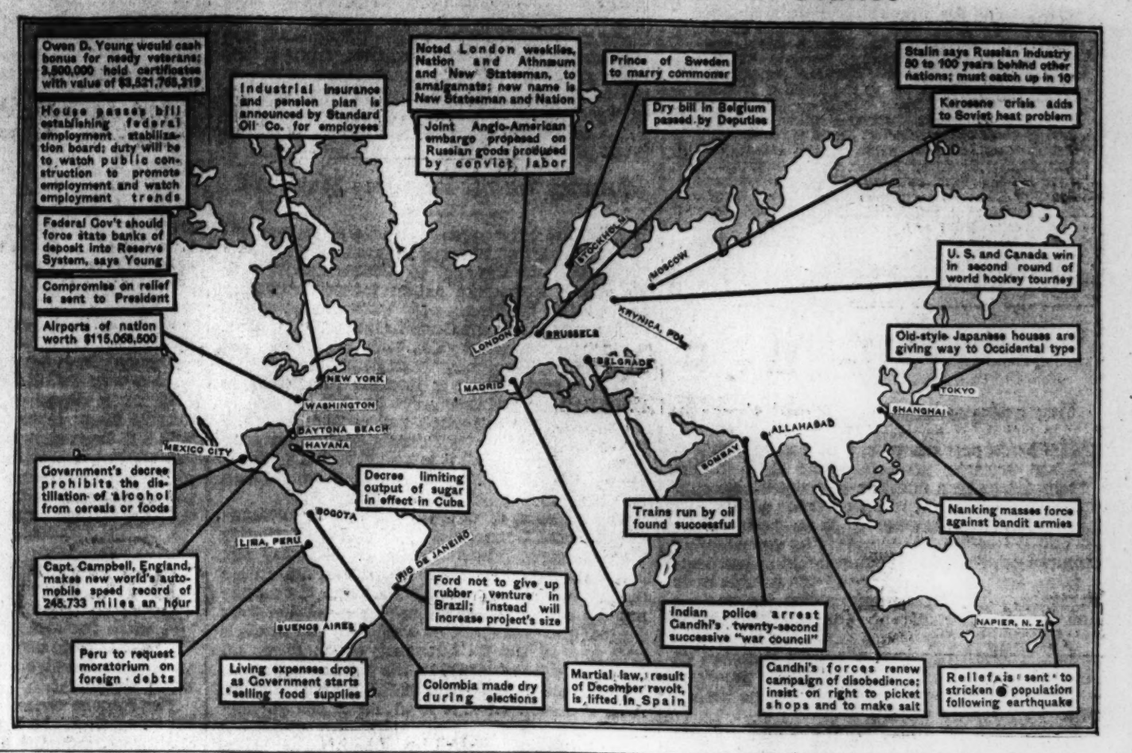
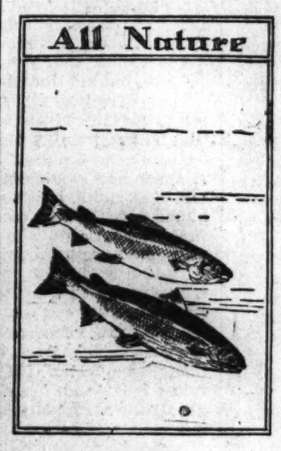

Owen D. Young would cash bonus for needy veterans; 3,500,000 hold certificates with value of $3,521,760,319
Industrial insurance and pension plan is announced by Standard Oil Co. for employees
Noted London weeklies, Nation and Athenæum and New Statesman, to amalgamate; new name is New Statesman and Nation
Prince of Sweden to marry commoner
Stalin says Russian industry 50 to 100 years behind other nations; must catch up in 10
Kerosene crisis adds to Soviet heat problem
House passes bill establishing federal employment stabilization board; duty will be to watch public construction to promote employment and watch employment trends
Joint Anglo-American embargo proposed on Russian goods produced by convict labor
Dry bill in Belgium passed by Deputies
Federal Gov't should force state banks of deposit into Reserve System, says Young
U. S. and Canada win in second round of world hockey tourney
Compromise on relief is sent to President
Airports of nation worth $115,058,500
Old-style Japanese houses are giving way to Occidental type
Government's decree prohibits the distillation of alcohol from cereals or foods
Decree limiting output of sugar in effect in Cuba
Trains run by oil found successful
Nanking masses force against bandit armies
Capt. Campbell, England, makes new world's automobile speed record of 245.733 miles an hour
Ford not to give up rubber venture in Brazil; instead will increase project's size
Indian police arrest Gandhi's twenty-second successive "war council"
Peru to request moratorium on foreign debts
Living expenses drop as Government starts selling food supplies
Colombia made dry during elections
Martial law, result of December revolt, is lifted in Spain
Gandhi's forces renew campaign of disobedience; insist on right to picket shops and to make salt
Relief ais sent to stricken population following earthquake
LONDON
BRUSSELS
BELGRADE
MADRID
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
DAYTONA BEACH
HAVANA
MEXICO CITY
BOGOTA
LIMA, PERU
RIO DE JANEIRO
BUENOS AIRES
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
KRYNICA, POL.
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
ALLAHABAD
BOMBAY
NAPIER, N. Z.

All Nature



Salmon

PLINY, the Roman naturalist, recorded the salmon as surpassing all other fishes of the sea. Today it is perhaps the most widely known of all commercial fish which have been distributed as a canned product of established fisheries. Great quantities are treated in this manner annually, the Chinook being the famous species of the Pacific coast.

Salmon are noted as being inhabitants of both fresh and salt water at various times. Although they live as adults in the open sea, they journey sometimes hundreds of miles up great rivers to spawn upon sandy bottoms near the source. This procedure may require several months, and the fish seldom, if ever, return to salt water.

When a suitable spot has been found the female scoops out a trough with the lower edge of her body. Here she deposits her numerous eggs, the male fish guarding her all the while. They both work to heap the sand above the eggs to the depth of several feet. This takes place some time between September and January, and the hatching occurs in early spring. The lower jaw of the male alters until it becomes a hooked weapon of defense in protecting the female and her eggs.

Young fish may remain in the river for two years and be less than a foot in length, but as soon as they migrate to the salt water they gain in weight rapidly. Usually when they are about two years old they start back toward fresh water. At this time they are in good condition as food fish. They vary greatly in size, a rather common length being five feet, with a weight of about 60 pounds.

A salmon has a large dorsal (back) fin which is placed about halfway between head and tail. This is well supported by the usual fin-rays; and there is a small fleshy fin near the tail. This caudal fin is slightly crescent-shaped across the end. A study of the texture and placement of fins is of interest, as those of each fish we have examined in these columns are characteristic in shape and position.

A Word a Day

Extrude

This word is the opposite of "intrude," and, often enough, one who intrudes is extruded. Both words are derived from the Latin *trudere*, "to thrust"; the prefix in one instance being *in*, "in," and in the other, *ex*, "out."

"Extrude" is used in the sense of "to expel; to force, press, or push out; to drive off or away."

Ex-trude' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in end, *u* as *oo* in food.

"The spokesmen for the Communists were extruded from the Mayor's office."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Occupations Puzzle:

Upholsterer, Tailor, Machinist, Designer, Grocer, Jeweler.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS not so much the width of your field of usefulness as the quality of your care for it, that tells in the harvest.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor, but I already have two pen friends in America, but am seeking more from any part of the world. I am 15 years old and I am educated at a Sydney intermediate high school. The subjects I study are Latin, French, English, mathematics, botany, geography, and history. I am very fond of school life and intend in the future years taking a university course. At school in winter I play hockey on the school team. In summer I play tennis, and I am very fond of it. During the Christmas holidays my favorite pastime is swimming. I also make a hobby of pets, such as a dog, a canary, an opossum, and a pair of homing pigeons.

I followed up the American baseball players during their last two visits with interest. I also like a game of cricket or football.

Hoping that you will be able to get me in touch with girls who would like an overseas pen friend. Laurette B.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor and the Mail Bag column, and what it is doing in making us love and appreciate our brothers in "lands across the sea," and bringing us in touch with their lives and customs. I am so thankful for the friends that I have made through the columns of the Mail Bag and should like to hear from girls in foreign lands, although others will be welcome, too. I am interested in music, art, sculpture, drama and literature. I am one of the "over twenties."

We live in a typical California bungalow, with a flower garden and fruit trees all around. As I write a mocking bird is singing in the palm tree outside my window. There are white butterflies and bees in my garden and the roses are beginning to bud.

Lillian McC.

Scotia, New York

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my joy at having the Mail Bag. I am in the eighth grade in junior high school, and should like to correspond with girls from the ages of 12 to 14. I am a Girl Scout. I should also like to correspond with Camp Fire Girls and Girl Reserves.

Scotia is a small town with a population of about 5000. It is located on the banks of the Mohawk River. The river is beautiful in the summer, with its many islands and tall trees. Some of the trees that grow here are oak, elm, poplar, willow, spruce, hemlock and pine.

Scotia has no industries, as most of the men work in Schenectady, which is just across the river.

Our school has a student council body, and a constitution. We have a department where they teach home economics, a library, gymnasium, auditorium, drawing room, and a music room. We also have clubs that are conducted by the teachers, and meet every Wednesday. But the best thing of all is our school paper, which contains jokes, stories, personals, items about clubs, school songs, etc. Well, dear Editor, I think I have told you almost everything I can, so I will close my letter, with love.

An earnest reader,

Anne M.

Alameda, California

Dear Editor:

Ever since I have been reading the Monitor I have been interested in the Mail Bag. I am very fond of reading, swimming, and stamp collecting, and I am 15 years of age.

We have lived in Alameda for 15 years, and I have never tired of it. We are nine miles across the San Francisco Bay from San Francisco. Although there is nothing much to say about Alameda, I have seen many other interesting places in California which I should like to tell about to girls anywhere who are interested. I should especially like to hear from someone abroad, and learn about other countries. Lorraine S.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

It has been quite a while since I have written to the Mail Bag and I feel that I should like to do so once again, for it has brought me many pen pals. I told you that I would write and tell you of our club. There are about ten members at present. We write to each other, telling our little interesting experiences. Our club welcomes everybody. We have a little magazine, and all of the members, in their turn, have or will have written an article in it. Would you like to see it sometime?

At our camp, Iswassan Bay, there are not very many children. In fact, the only ones around my age are two boys. Through the suggestion of one of the older people the three of us have printed a small weekly paper of the beach news. We called it "Live and Learn."

Won't some more girls come and join our little correspondents' club, especially from Europe. We should love to have you. Helen W.

[Thank you for the two little poems, Helen. Yes, we should be interested to see your magazine.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Doris Y. (12), Portland, Ore.—Especially from France, China and Japan.

Dorothy G. (13), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from England and South America.

Aileen G. (15), Morris, Ill.

Isabelle D. (16), St. Louis, Mo.—Studying French.

Boys

Norman C. (16), Great Falls, Mont.—Especially from foreign countries.

Dick C., Hayward, Calif.—From Central America, South America, Africa and Asia. Exchange stamps.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Animals Puzzle

If you will draw three straight lines across this puzzle you will find that the lines pass through letters spelling the name of six different animals, each name containing four letters.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Provision

Los Angeles

JOE came into his Sunday school class with tear stains covering his usually happy face. Very bravely he said "Good morning," then the tears began to flow afresh. His Sunday school teacher solicited his confidence, and after a moment's struggle Joe told her that his daddy was going to take Cicero and Puss-in-boots away just as soon as he got home.

As the need seemed urgent, Joe's teacher went home with him. In a very humble little home the teacher met the two little brothers and the mother and daddy. Cicero, a Spaniel pup, and Puss-in-boots were also presented.

Joe's parents were so sorry Joe had caused the teacher any trouble, but the reason the pets were being sent away was because Joe's daddy had been out of work so long, and every little bit of food must be saved for the children; and it was not right to have pets and not feed them.

Before the teacher departed it was arranged for Cicero and Puss-in-boots to remain; the teacher would send a regular order of food for them and the milkman would leave an extra quart of milk.

For two months this arrangement has been carried out. Then last Sunday Joe's daddy came for him at Sunday school and remained to talk to the teacher. He told her he had always believed that God fed the sparrows—it was so evident; then when Cicero and Puss-in-boots were provided for, he gained courage to believe God would care for his little family. From that very day, he said, he took a new viewpoint of his problem and soon found steady work. All his debts have now been paid and he fairly beams because he can carry on with his family—and with Cicero and Puss-in-boots.

Pronunciation of

Proper Names

in the News

Aristide Briand (ah'-ris-tid bre-awn'h'), veteran French statesman, whose proposal for a federation of European states is again coming to the fore.

Karachi (kah-rah'-che), a seaport on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, has figured prominently in recent flights, and is regarded as singularly fitted for aviation development in British India. Its flying club already has more than 250 students.

Dr. Walther Mayr (mire), celebrated Berlin astronomer, is visiting the United States with Dr. Albert Einstein, with whom he recently went to the Mt. Wilson Observatory.

Des Moines (de moin—*o* as in maker), capital of Iowa, news from which point tells of the Legislature's refusal to consider repeal of the State's prohibition laws, the motion failing to reach the floor by a vote of 89 to 6.

Brevities

London Opinion: An expert calculates that 80 per cent of the American women artificially shape their eyebrows. That must take some pluck.

Arkansas Gazette: Synthetic Horsehair Is Made from Grass.—Head-line. That's how Old Dobbin himself made it, isn't it?

Humorist: "The worst feature of our post-offices is the ink," says a writer. Although the pens have their bad points.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Unemployment: Causes and Cures

SINCE the problem of unemployment has left few countries untouched and since it has ceased to be a question of national concern only, the International Labor Office at Geneva has made a world-wide survey, in an earnest effort to find a solution. It has amassed considerable information, from which the conclusion has been reached that the chief cause of the trouble rests in tariffs, reparations, immigration restrictions and the rapid introduction of technical improvements into industry and agriculture. Rationalization, it finds, produces a higher standard of living in the end, but the Labor Office questions if the improvement is not bought at too high a price when rapidly pushed.

There is nothing entirely new in this. But there is something vital. And much interest will center on the recommendations proposed to help solve the problem. These are the establishment of public unemployment exchanges, expansion of relief and insurance methods, extensive public works to counteract the falling off of private enterprise, and international coöperation for joint execution of public works of an international character. As temporary expedients these proposals find Labor and Capital in entire agreement. But they are only temporary, for the experience of England, for example, has shown that ten years of expenditures for public works and unemployment relief effects no cure unless there is also a rehabilitation of private industry and an adjustment of international trade conditions.

As to means for achieving a more permanent solution there is a wide divergence in the report from Geneva. Labor favors the retention of the present wage levels with shorter working hours so as to give employment to a greater number, while the employers favor lower costs of production and distribution.

Meanwhile several facts are clear. Production, it is known, has run ahead of consumption. Wheat, for instance, lacks sufficient markets. And the situation caused by the huge surpluses in the United States and Canada is aggravated by the prospect of large harvests in the southern hemisphere, the growing output of Russia and the development of agriculture in central Europe. This has resulted in lower purchasing power on the part of the farmer—a basic factor in the social structure—and consequent unemployment.

The failure of markets to absorb surpluses is intensified by a hesitance to buy, due in a measure to the uncertainty engendered by the persistent fall in commodity prices and the political unsettlement on every hand. How to keep fluctuations within narrower ranges and where to find new markets? These are problems demanding attention.

Prices, economists agree, will in time rectify themselves. But markets? Where to find them? China, with 350,000,000 inhabitants, offers a market of great potential value once it emerges from its years of civil war. India, with 300,000,000 people, will become a heavy purchaser of the world's goods when it ceases to bar foreign manufactures. Russia, now in political seclusion, has tremendous possibilities as a market.

Every western nation, moreover, has within its own boundaries millions of men and women whose wants far exceed their earnings. Given a fuller share in the tasks and rewards of production, they would constitute a vast new market. But all of these millions, in whatever part of the world, must become producers even before they become buyers. Therefore the world must prepare for a larger and freer interchange and distribution of goods than it has ever known before if all are to find employment.

International action, then, is necessary to bring some semblance of stability. And unless a serious effort is made in this direction the world is likely still to be faced, after the temporary expedients have been exhausted, with the problems presented by the speeding up of industry, the displacement of men by machines, the growing number of women in trades and professions, the changing tastes of humanity, the rise of backward peoples in the general scheme of progress and the exploitation of hitherto undeveloped resources. Happily, to a solution of these things the best thought of the day is being devoted.

A 16,000,000-Mile Handshake

EROS came up to within 16,000,000 miles or so of the earth a few nights ago and danced away again. Astronomers snapped their cameras on this playful little planet and in four or five years they expect to report what their photographs told them. To the layman Eros is a half-grown planet that might perch on the earth's north pole for a couple of days without attracting any more attention than a bumblebee would on the schoolroom globe.

Eros, too, is an elongated planetoid without the globular pride exhibited by other members of the planetary system. It is asserted to have a diameter of only about seventeen miles, which really ought to place it in the "many others too numerous to mention" class of planets. Its chief claim to fame appears to be based upon the neighborly characteristic which prompts it to drop into the earth's front yard every half-century and give it a friendly 16,000,000-mile handshake. Incidentally it gives astronomers an opportunity to make various calculations and measurements of tremendous value in promoting an increase in knowledge of the universe.

As a spectacle Eros was a disappointment. No smoked glass was needed by those who observed its position in the sky. In fact, none but those who had access to powerful telescopes could see it at all. And they saw only a pin point of light which reached its maximum strength on the night of January 30, when the little planet was nearest to the earth. But the photographs of this mere pin point may unfold to those versed in the mysterious movements of the stars a story as thrilling as any that ever appeared in the pages of an "Arabian Nights" or an "Alice in Wonderland."

Starting the St. Lawrence Waterway

IT SEEMS to be apparent that a primary result of the visit of Richard B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, to Washington will be swift and immediate action toward beginning the work of building a deep waterway down the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Much preliminary work, both diplomatic and engineering, has already been done on this project. President Hoover is strongly committed to it. As Secretary of Commerce he took the matter up through investigations and conferences, and in his campaign for the Presidency the enterprise was largely featured. It is now reported that the United States members of the joint commission are likely to be appointed within ten days.

There exists, of course, already, an International Joint Commission, which has authority over questions which involve in any way the boundary waters between Canada and the United States, or waters tributary to them. This commission seemingly would have jurisdiction over a canal the great part of which will be through that part of the St. Lawrence which forms an international boundary. In the past the commission has functioned successfully. Its decisions on matters submitted to it by either of the governments have always been unanimous, and have never failed to receive the approval of both nations. One issue, that concerning smoke from certain smelters in the neighborhood of Vancouver, which was submitted to it by agreement of both governments, has long failed of determination, and represents really the first failure of the commission.

Observers who have the interests of both governments at heart, and who have been interested in the admirable record made by the commission prior to 1928, are inclined to regard the delay in the settlement of this case as one of the evidences that recent appointments on the side of the United States to the commission have, to say the least, not strengthened it. It is fair to say that politics has always dictated appointments to the commission, but there is reason to apprehend that never was political influence exerted quite so harmfully as in the recent selection of two commissioners. Questions are submitted to this commission only by the joint action of both governments, and it would appear that neither desires to leave the deep waterways to its consideration.

The fact that it is now the purpose of the President to appoint an entirely new commission to deal with the canal problem may indicate that he himself recognizes the weakness of the existing body. Upon the new commission should go men only of the highest professional and political standing. It goes without saying that the engineering profession should be suitably represented, but it is equally true that only men with a broad international viewpoint, men who will recognize in this work an opportunity to unite more closely the greatest of the British self-governing commonwealths with the United States in a true union for peace and public service, should be chosen for this high endeavor.

President Hoover has unquestionably so long considered and pondered the factors entering into the problem of the lakes-to-sea canal as to be himself thoroughly aware of the great importance of obtaining an unexceptionable personnel for his commission. The successful launching of this great enterprise, its formulation, and organization in a way to insure its early completion and success, might well appeal to a man of his practical and scientific attainments as perhaps the greatest contribution a single Administration could make to the well-being of two great nations.

A Young Plan for Banking

A CHARACTERISTIC Americanism is the political custom of verbally extolling the sovereignty of the states and at the same time actually extending the authority of the Federal Government. Hence it is only superficially surprising that Owen D. Young, mentioned as a possible nominee for the Presidency in the party of Jefferson and Jackson, should recommend welding the banks of the United States into one national system to the exclusion of state banking, and that Senator Carter Glass of that same party should be one of the first to applaud the proposal.

Speaking as a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Young packs a huge proposition into these thirty words:

1. All banks of deposit, as distinguished from savings banks, should be national banks.
2. If state banks are to be retained they should all become members of the Federal Reserve System.

He then urges that the Federal Reserve System should have increased powers of examination and discipline over member banks. And he delineates a field in which the states may continue to function by recommending that savings banks and trust companies should be state institutions, and that national banks should not engage in those branches of banking.

The impetus behind such a proposal is not merely academic or financial; it is vividly human. It is the tragedy of the millions of small depositors in the 7000 banks in the United States which have failed in the last ten years. Five out of every six of these banks, according to Mr. Young, have been state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. In other words, they have been small banks whose very existence was bound up in the prosperity of a single community—and the prosperity of the community was bound up in their existence.

State banking laws are frequently under pressure of a demand for greater liberalization to accommodate borrowers. Mr. Young criticizes the apparent bidding by states for the business of issuing charters on this basis. His point unquestionably is well taken that "no thought of service to borrowers should be permitted to impair the safety and security of depositors." From the standpoint of the depositor, who seldom knows whether his bank is under sound or lax regulation, there would be great advantage in the uniformity of an exclusively national system.

Yet it cannot be denied that service to commerce, agriculture and industry is an important part of the reason for the existence of banks, and it should be remembered that one of the major objects in the establishment of the Federal Reserve System was to facilitate the flow of funds away from financial centers to regions where needed. If the national banking system is to be extended to take in all the commercial banks of the country, and if branch, chain or group banking is allowed to expand as it probably would in the process, the obligation will be all the more clear to fill the place of the small state bank better than it is being filled now.

There is much reason to believe that this can be done. It must be done without abuse of the influence which money wields, and it can be done with a very definite gain in safety to the ordinary bank depositor. Tradition and sentiment may be all in favor of local self-sufficiency, but this has been shown all too undependable, and the continual growth into more expansive ways of living and of doing business exerts its pressure toward greater unity and uniformity in banking through change from a state to a national basis.

Einstein Looks at Space

A WORLD that in recent years has listened with increasing attention to pronouncements from natural science laboratories now turns an attentive ear to Dr. Albert Einstein's latest statement.

The famous German physicist, who is pursuing his research at the Mount Wilson Observatory, in California, announced quite calmly that "the old symmetrical, spherical space theory is not possible." He thereupon dashed off to keep an appointment and left his colleagues contemplating a concept of a cosmos which is not fixed and definite, but continually expanding.

They were not unprepared for his pronouncement, for Dr. Einstein has recently intimated that he was revising his ideas of cosmology. Only last June he declared that modern conceptions of space had swallowed up both ether and time, and that space was "eating up matter." He thus aligns himself with distinguished American and English physicists who picture the physical universe as "running down."

The difficulty of interpreting these spatial concepts lies in the fact that they do not lend themselves to everyday comparisons. Space, as Dr. Einstein conceives it, must be viewed as distance and volume, rather than as a "void." Curvature, which in the Einsteinian scheme forms the boundaries of space, is not a boundary at all, or even a curve, in a limited physical sense, but rather a concept of the irregularity of speed, or acceleration, in contrast to uniformity of speed.

These theories may mean little to those who want all things put to immediate application. But Dr. Einstein's willingness to alter his concepts in the light of new discoveries possesses a practical significance. His achievements reflect more than the quest for new ideas and new interpretations. They disclose a readiness to abandon disproved theories, no matter how convincing they once may have been.

Such qualities of thought—releasing men from ideas which have no sanction save antiquity—may be profitably applied to daily experience as well as to efforts to solve the mysteries of intergalactic space.

Four Miles a Minute

BY RAISING the speed at which man can cover the ground to 245 miles an hour, Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British racing driver, has added weight to his own somewhat extreme statement that "there is no limit to the speed at which an automobile may be driven." It is hardly more than a hop, skip and jump backward to the time when the rebuilt twin of Henry Ford's "999," pride of the early 1900's, made 91 miles an hour over the ice, to set a world's record.

In less than thirty years the maximum speed in the automobile field has been raised by 154 miles an hour. That is adding more than five miles a year to the hourly pace. Does that mean that in thirty more years the ground speed will be 400 miles an hour? Nearly seven miles a minute? Captain Campbell has implied that such is within reason.

There may be no limit to the speed at which an automobile may be driven, but certainly there are problems. At 245 miles an hour the air pressure, for instance, is enough to blow the driver out of the seat if he is not well protected. Think of the air resistance future engineers must cope with beyond that pace! The tires on Captain Campbell's car were tested to stand 300 miles an hour. And steering is a problem which the future must cope with, for the slightest swerve from a straight line becomes vastly more hazardous at high speeds. The character of the road is of great importance, for a three-inch bump would hurl the car forty feet through the air.

In brief, power is no longer the chief objective of engineers. This phase of developing speed has outpaced the others. The experience of Captain Campbell and other famous drivers of the present era has proved that the next decade must witness intense research to develop greater control over potentialities which tremendous power has brought into the racing arena.

Editorial Notes

Alaska has pastures enough to support five times its herd of 1,000,000 reindeer, the Interior Department has announced. And such a large herd would strengthen the tourists' inclination to go there in droves.

Surely the American Congress has considered legislation on Muscle Shoals long enough to begin thinking of that power site in terms of its first name!

On orders from the Mayor of Boston, a cow has been installed in the city's zoo. How long will it be before it is thought proper to add a horse to the collection as an equal curiosity?

The Facts About the Dole

By H. WILSON HARRIS

Diplomatic Correspondent of the London Daily News

II

IN A former article on what is properly called the British unemployment insurance scheme, and improperly called the dole, I pointed out that the system was founded on a genuine insurance scheme, in which, as in all insurance schemes, the money drawn out as benefit bore a definite actuarial relation to the money paid in as weekly contributions; that the scheme is effectively protected against abuse by the fact that every man drawing benefit has to report every day at the nearest Labor Exchange and take any reasonable job that is offered him, under penalty of having his benefit cut off altogether; and that the existence of the insurance scheme, with certain extensions which I will describe in a moment, has been the means, as Viscount Grey of Fallodon said only a few days ago, of saving the nation from untold misery and destitution.

It was not the war itself that shattered the calculations on which the insurance scheme was based, but the industrial chaos that followed the war. That chaos was at its worst in 1921. Before then a new element was introduced into the insurance scheme. The men returning from the army to civil life had to be provided for. Many of them would fail to find work, and in the ordinary way the insurance scheme would not help them, for (having been away at the war) they had naturally not paid the weekly contributions that would entitle them in due course to draw benefit. They were consequently "assumed" to have made the necessary payments, and therefore to be entitled to benefit if out of work, and the same privilege was given to a number of civilian workers affected by the change over from war industries to peace industries.

* * *

The insurance scheme lost for the first time its contractual basis and became a mechanism for the distribution of unemployment pay for which there was no actuarial justification. This extension of the original scheme was the real "dole," making its first appearance after the scheme had been at work some six years.

There had to be still further extensions. Originally a man could draw only one week's benefit for every five (later for every six) weeks' contribution he had paid in. But the trade depression developed, unemployment increased, and men could not be simply left to starve when the period for which they were legally entitled to benefit had expired. Consequently, by a series of successive Acts of Parliament, the benefit period was extended, payments in and payments out thus losing all actuarial relation to one another. In other words the insurance fund became insolvent. It kept itself going by borrowing from the Treasury, and the loan thus contracted has today reached the formidable sum of £70,000,000, or about $350,000,000.

All that has been apparently unavoidable. Under the temporary stress the best way to meet the emergency was to build on the insurance scheme, which provided better administrative machinery than anyone could have constructed at short notice. In particular, it furnished means for testing the genuineness of the applicant for benefit, and successive inquiries have, in fact, shown that there has been singularly little abuse by individuals, though one or two unnoticed loopholes in the scheme have permitted certain classes (e. g., an unemployed woman marrying a man in full employment), which were never intended to draw benefit, to draw it none the less.

But this emergency diversion of the insurance scheme from its original purpose cannot long continue. The theory of unemployment insurance has definitely taken its place as part of the industrial system of Great Britain. The scheme, therefore, must be placed on a solvent basis once more. That can be done only by relating payments in to payments out, as they were so successfully related in the scheme's early days. There is no particular difficulty about that. The restoration of the rule limiting the period of benefit to one week for every five or six weeks of payments in would keep the fund on a level keel. That is simply a matter of actuarial calculation.

There would, however, be one inevitable result. In a time of depression like the present a number of workers would exhaust their period of benefit and be still unemployed at the end of it. What would be their testing then? The answer is that they would have to be cared for by other agencies administering relief pure and simple. Industry can reasonably be called on to carry the burden of what may be termed temporary unemployment. It cannot be saddled with weekly contributions sufficient to build up a fund equal to coping with an unemployment become chronic. At present in Great Britain a royal commission is studying the whole insurance problem with a view to putting the scheme back on a sound basis.

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No one views with anything but profound disquietude the state of insolvency to which the insurance fund in Great Britain has been reduced. The debt will have, no doubt, to be written off in the end as a dead loss to the state. But the state, meaning by that the community as a whole, has unquestionably had value for its money. Unemployment on the scale that prevails today in Britain and has prevailed for months, and even years, could not have continued without shaking the social structure to its foundations unless adequate means of relieving the destitution resultant on unemployment had been devised. The means provided by the insurance scheme have been efficacious. The machinery has worked with admirable smoothness, with the Labor Exchanges as pivots.

That distress exists in Great Britain is undeniable. But of destitution there is none, or next to none. It is significant that the general physical standard among school children has actually improved rather than deteriorated through these unemployment years. Another point, moreover, is worth considering. The insurance scheme has acted as a lifebuoy not merely to the unemployed who depend on the workers themselves, but to hundreds of thousands of small shopkeepers who depend on the workers' custom. But for it, bankruptcies would have been recorded wholesale.

The so-called dole, far from being a curse to Great Britain, has saved the country certainly from grave distress and possibly enough from grave industrial disturbance. It is necessary now to get the insurance fund back to solvency and provide by other means for the chronically unemployed whom it cannot carry. But the experience of the last two years in no way shakes the conclusion that the insurance scheme in substantially its present form is an indispensable feature of the industrial life of Great Britain.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

TO LOOK after the steadily increasing amount of motor traffic which rolls through its streets and avenues, and those of its rapidly expanding suburbs, Paris expects to increase its police force by 900 men. About 500 of the new officers will be on duty in the city proper and the remainder in suburban areas. The cost of this added strength in the police department will be about 17,000,000 francs ($680,000) and will be borne jointly by the National Government, the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine. The efficient policing of the city, especially on holidays and other occasions when great crowds are assembled, has called forth much favorable comment. Public disorders as a result of Communist or other agitations have been reduced to a minimum. The proposed increase is due primarily not to an increased need for vigilance against crime or violence, but rather to the exacting requirements of motor-traffic control. There are now more than 300,000 motorcars being driven in Paris. Another notable factor is the striking growth of suburban population, which is estimated at more than 2,000,000, or about 500,000 more than in 1921.

Police Force Is to Be Increased

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Citizens of Aubervilliers, a suburb of Paris, will not readily forget the display of intuitive wisdom provided by a large yellow and white cat which in some unknown manner found its way to the top of a telegraph pole which supported several heavily charged electric wires and then realizing that descent by the ordinary route was unsafe, miaowed loudly until a very large crowd of people had collected round the foot of the pole, speculating on the best way to rescue pussy from her plight. The cat was first discovered shortly after dawn and the police were summoned. They called the town firemen, and the firemen notified the town electricians. Meanwhile the cat continued on its perch, occasionally stepping over and around high-tension wires, as it had presumably been doing in the dark as well as by daylight. Finally the electric current was turned off and the firemen put up a long ladder against the pole. The cat did not wait to be rescued, but dashed headlong down the pole and the ladder, and disappeared between the legs of bystanders.

'Tis a Wise Cat Knows Its Wires

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Reading matter in English appears to be in wide demand in France. The American Library in Paris, having announced in the local press that it had 6000 books to distribute free of charge, received so many requests within twenty-four hours that the entire supply was exhausted. The books are old ones, principally romances and mystery stories, which have been accumulated by American and English readers and sent through various channels to the library. The announcement in the press was to the effect that anyone who desired seven and a half pounds of light fiction free of charge could obtain it by sending ten francs to the library to pay the postage. Five-pound packages, designed to be shipped to European countries other than France, were also available upon receipt of 15 francs to cover the postage. Although requests for the entire amount of literature available were received within a single day, the task of packing books and mailing them required several weeks. Several large consignments were sent, upon the request of British and American consuls, to ships in various French seaports for the use of sailors.

English Reading Matter in Demand

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A worthy rival to the "Little Red Schoolhouse" of bygone days in America is an inclosed wagon equipped with desks and benches which follows an itinerant carnival from town to town in France. From fairground to fairground it goes, moving wherever the demand for entertainment takes the merry-go-rounds and side shows which make up the wandering exhibition. Here the children of the traveling showmen learn reading, writing and arithmetic while on tour with their parents. The children range in age from five to thirteen years, and are under the instruction of a kindly woman teacher who understands just how much it is fair to expect of children who do their school work under such peculiar circumstances. The school is in session only in the afternons, from 1:30 to 6:30. In the mornings and evenings the children help their mothers and fathers. The school has now been in existence for four years.

Schooling for Circus Children

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British and American theatrical girls, of whom there are a large number in Paris, are provided with a special hostel in the former Abbey of Montmartre, 12 and 14 rue Duperré, near the Place Pigalle. About 500 girls live there, and others come there to eat. About 73,000 meals were served last year, and 10,000 nights' lodgings were provided. The hostel was started in 1907 by the Rev. F. Anstruther Cardew, chaplain of Saint George's Anglican Church, who is still in charge of the establishment. Among those who readily avail themselves of such a place to live are chorus girls, acrobats, variety artists and circus girls. In addition to single cubicles and rooms shared by several girls there are three dining rooms, two lounges and a library. On Friday, which is reception day, the girls can bring in as guests any of their friends in the theatrical profession.

A Hostel for Theatrical Girls

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From railway mail clerk to professor of philosophy has been the career of Gaston Bachelard, of the University of Dijon. The son of an artisan of Bar-sur-Aube, M. Bachelard almost entirely by his own efforts succeeded in providing himself with an education which has made him the holder of several degrees and earned for him the right to be described by a professor of the Sorbonne as a "thinker of the first rank." While pursuing his studies he earned his own living by holding several jobs in the postal administration. During the war he obtained promotion for exemplary conduct under fire, and served as chief of telegraph services in a cavalry division. After the armistice he married a young schoolteacher in his native town and commenced a teaching career which has led him through various stages to his present high position. His progress in academic circles is hailed by his friends as evidence of the opportunities which are open to the youth of France under a democratic régime.

From Mail Clerk to Professor